Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 11 — SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916 — NEW ENGLAND EDITION

BIG PLANS MADE FOR NEXT JUNE

Hundreds of Suffrage Delegates Will Urge Republicans and Democrats to Adopt Plank

Delegations of women that will far outnumber the accredited delegates of the two political parties will attend the national conventions of both the Democratic and Republican parties, according to an announcement made March 6 at the Washington headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The chief purpose behind the move is to secure in each platform of these two parties a plank favoring votes for women. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Association, is now in the field devoting her energies to plans for the selection of those delegations. State suffrage organizations, representing Congressional districts, counties, cities, precincts and every other political unit, are co-operating with the National Association at every stage.

Mrs. Catt's itinerary includes practically every State in the Union.

The work to be done at the two conventions will not be merely public demonstrations, though that feature is not to be neglected. What promises to be the greatest parade of equal suffrage advocates in the history of the movement is already assured in connection with the Chicago convention, and plans for a tremendous showing at the St. Louis convention are also under way.

But more than this, the accredited delegates to the two conventions will be urged by the suffrage delegates from every State to support the suffrage plank, and no stone will be left unturned, either in the way of public demonstration or influence and argument, to commit the two great parties to equal suffrage as a party policy.

MONTANA CLEANS UP ITS POLLS

Better Surroundings at Election Booths Rule Now That Women Vote

Women were appointed to act as judges and clerks of election in every ward in Roundup, Mont., last week, by the board of aldermen, and a dispatch to the Butte Miner says that "arrangements were made for polling places which will afford better surroundings than have heretofore been provided."

At a luncheon given to the Australian Cadets at Ottawa a few weeks ago by the Equal Suffrage Association, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Canadian Liberal Party, avowed himself a recent convert to woman suffrage.

"Be a self-starter with the spark of enthusiasm," was the advice given recently to members of the Montclair (N. J.) Equal Suffrage League.

A MOVING PICTURE

(Pos.al card copyright by Katherine Milhous)

"WOMAN'S PLACE" IS UNCLE SAM'S

Several Government Bureaus at Work in Washington to Help Educate "Homes"

"Numerous government agencies are at work in behalf of homemaking, according to a recent report on home education prepared by Miss Ellen C. Lombard, of the bureau of education, department of the interior," says a dispatch from Washington, March 2. "Besides the bureau of education—which maintains divisions of home education—the bureau of mines, the reclamation service, and the office of Indian affairs, all of the interior department, are doing direct work in education for the home. The treasury department, through its public health service, and the departments of agriculture, labor and commerce are also promoting homemaking through one or more bureaus or offices."

Did someone say that government had nothing to do with the home?

SCOTCH SINGER FIRM ADHERENT

Lauder Believes Women Should Have Right to Vote On All Questions Concerning Them

Harry Lauder, the famous Scotch comedian, declared in Wheeling, W. Va., last week that he believes women should have equal suffrage with men. While calling at Mayor Kirk's office he declared he was a firm suffragist.

"I believe that every woman who pays taxes should be given the privilege of voting on all questions," he said, according to the Wheeling Register. "In the British Isles, as in the States, she is denied that right to a great extent, and it is not right. There are women in the British Isles whose husbands have died and who are in charge of large estates, with many men and women under their employ. The men are allowed the privilege of voting for members of Parliament, while the woman that owns and has charge of the estate can vote only at municipal elections."

A number of suffragists were present at the mayor's office and Mr. Lauder accorded them a royal reception.

PROPOSE WOMEN AS DELEGATES

California Democratic Committee Names Three Women Candidates to National Convention

The Democratic State Central Committee of California on Feb. 26 adopted a resolution favoring woman suffrage, and recommending that every State in the Union enact legislation which will extend the right of suffrage to all women who are otherwise qualified to vote. The measure was introduced by Mrs. Nora Rasmussen. The same meeting named delegates-at-large to the Democratic national convention.

Three women were included among the candidates nominated March 2 in San Francisco for the Democratic national convention delegation by the committee which represents California's eleven congressional districts. The women named are Mrs. Nora F. Rasmussen of San Francisco, Mrs. William C. Tyler of Los Angeles and Miss Mary Foy of Pasadena.

ALBERTA PASSES SECOND READING

Final Action and Victory Expected Soon—Calgary Referendum Enfranchises 6,000 Women

A favorable vote on final reading of equal suffrage is expected momentarily in the Legislature of the Province of Alberta. On March 2, with the executive galleries crowded by women from all parts of the Province, Premier Sifton moved the second reading of the bill, which was supported by members on both sides with only one dissenting vote.

The city of Calgary in Alberta took a referendum of its voters at its last civic election to determine the future qualifications of municipal electors. In the past only property owners and people renting houses have been eligible to vote; but inasmuch as, in the provincial and Dominion elections, an age limit is the only important requisite, it was thought the same rule should be applicable in Calgary.

The decision of the plebiscite, by a large majority, was that all men and women of 21 years of age should be entitled to vote. As a result of this decision, 500 more men's names and 6,000 women's will be added to the lists.

HANDLE THE BILL AND BALL TOO

New York Suffragists Block Attempt of Anti Senators to Deprive Them of Hearing

With the big suffrage ball in New York coming Tuesday night, the New York suffrage leaders learned that the Senate Judiciary Committee had arranged a hearing on the amendment at Albany Tuesday afternoon. No word had been sent to the suffragists of this hearing, but word had been sent to the anti-suffragists. Senator Brown, leader in the upper House, is known to be opposed to the amendment, and it looked as if the legislators were planning to hear anti-suffrage speeches while the suffragists were dressing for the ball.

A delegation of 150 suffragists, headed by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, went at once to Albany. They were at the capitol all day, attended the hearing, and caught a train back to New York in time for the ball.

The ball went off as scheduled, with the whole delegation there, many of them in their place as hostesses.

"The spirit of victory seemed to pervade the atmosphere as throngs of dancers gathered about the dance floor long before the orchestra gave the signal for the opening dance," says the Tribune. "It had been expected that the attendance would be greater than at any previous function of the sort, but nobody

(Continued on page 82.)

SOUND ADVICE

("Women of New Jersey," said ex-Assemblyman Matthews at the legislative hearing, "if you want to improve the conditions of public life, I beg you to keep on being women."—Suffrage Snapshots, by Ida Husted Harper.)

A congress of women was called to debate
This question proposed in a neighboring State:
"Shall women continue as women? If not
They should all of them instantly change into—what?"
"Since man," the first speaker began, "still supposes
That women were long ago changed into roses"——
A white-haired old lady sprang up: "I oppose,
For who ever heard of an elderly rose?"
"I think that an angel's a nice thing to be,"
Said a beautiful blonde, hardly turned tweny-three.

But a woman who worked on a farm voted "Nay,
I can barely get through all my work in a day,
What with ploughing and cooking and sewing and things,
I'd be terribly hampered with halo and wings."
A factory girl, underpaid, underfed,
Rose up at this moment and languidly said:
"I dare say you others will think this is silly,
But the one thing I want to become is a lily;
I work very hard and am almost all in,
And they, so the Bible says, toil not nor spin."

Some other suggestions were made by the girls,
Such as statues on pedestals, stars, doves and pearls,
But even in these there was much to condemn,
When who should walk in but Assemblyman M.

"Oh, ladies," he said, "I am sorry to see
That you doubt for an instant the thing you should be!
Be content to be women. You ought to be, seeing
There's nothing so great as a great human being."
The women agreed, thanked him warmly and much,
And suggested in future he treat them as such.

Alice Duer Miller, in New York Tribune.

"POLITICS" NOT ENOUGH SAY NEW WOMEN VOTERS

Men Organized Sisters for Party Purposes But New Cttizens Want Broader Scope—Mrs. James W. Morrison Makes Comments on Significance

When men form women voters into an organization for merely political purposes, what will happen?

Granted that suffragists are interested in the uplift of the community, what about the women "politicians"?

No greater test of this phase of equal suffrage is possible anywhere in the world than in a ward of Chicago, and it is exceedingly worth while to point the microscope upon a typical election district there, and to see what processes of ferment and growth are going on.

After the passage of the Illinois suffrage act it did not take the political parties long to realize that a new force had entered the arena which it was to their interest to train. The Republican and Democratic men's clubs began to form women's auxiliaries. The struggle for the women's vote was on.

One of the clubs which was so formed was the 25th Ward Women's Republican Club, organized "for the purpose of inculcating Republican principles and to assist in conducting campaigns in the ward to further the interests of the Republican party," as Mrs. O. F. Paisley, president of the club, puts it.

An observation of what followed has been made by Mrs. James W. Morrisson, formerly president of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association and now recording secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She writes the Woman's Journal:

"The women at first obeyed orders from the men and confined themselves entirely to work immediately preceding the campaigns. The men wanted to hold them down to this, but in a comparatively short space of time they became dissatisfied and felt that they were not sufficiently informed about what was going on in the city, that there were things needing attention which were neglected by the men's political organizations. The result was the organization of the Civics and Philanthropic Committees, which Mrs. Paisley says they consider their most important committees, and they are doing a good deal of real educational work."

Within a year of its formation, the club adopted a constitution and by-laws because, as Mrs. Paisley says, "every meeting seemed to develop some new branch."

"Our Civic Committee has arranged many trips to public institutions; to new public improvements, such as the municipal pier, to well known provision houses, all of which are instructive to our members whether from the viewpoint of a mother, citizen or housekeeper," says Mrs. Paisley in her report. "Our Philanthropic Committee just grew out of the great need of friendly interest which was so apparent to women on our visits to our county and city institutions, and this committee has done splendid work, not only at the Christmas season but all the year round.

"Our membership committee is really the backbone of our political strength. Our ward has 105 precincts. We have a district captain for each five precincts, and it is her duty to look after the committee woman in each of the five precincts, suggesting changes, etc., if necessary. At election time it is the district captain's duty to see that each precinct under her is properly looked after. The precinct committee woman keeps a list of each woman voter in the precinct—sees that she votes on election day and also tries to induce other women to register and do their civic duty."

The chairman of this committee also looks after the appointment of Republican women judges and clerks at election time, or rather sends in the names of members in the various precincts who are willing to serve in that capacity.

A Ways and Means Committee looks after the social life of the club, and quite a number of members have been gained through interest aroused at the social affairs.

One of the other committees is the Auxiliary, consisting of about 60 young women desiring to learn the fundamental principles of the party. The chairman of this committee reports to the Board of Directors, but the Auxiliary has its own officers who take charge of their meetings and social affairs under the supervision of the chairman.

At its last meeting, the club, which now numbers 600 women, sent a resolution to the Republican Women's League of Cook County, asking the Cook County Central Committee to request the delegates to the coming National Republican Convention to incorporate full suffrage in the Republican platform. This resolution was endorsed by the Cook County League.

The history of this typical organization shows the distinct introduction into the Chicago political situation of the women's idea of government as municipal housekeeping, all the more noteworthy because it was unpremeditated.

"The fact," says Mrs. Morrisson, "that women who had organized for merely political reasons and without any theories about uplift or any preliminary knowledge of civic affairs were dissatisfied to continue the work along strictly political lines but insisted upon informing themselves as to the facts of city government and getting in touch with the human conditions in their community is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the demands of women to a share in the government and the most hopeful sign of the part they would play in it that I have ever seen."

Markets Filthy in Philadelphia Clean Food Demanded in Kansas

Filthy conditions surrounding the sale of fruit, vegetables and many other food products were described to the city council's Law Committee March 1 by a committee representing more than six thousand Philadelphia housewives.

With Charles H. La Wall, chemist for the State Dairy and Food Commission, as chief spokesman, the visitors asked the passage of an ordinance which would make it illegal to expose food for sale in the open air without protection against dirt and flies or to wrap food in newspaper or dirty paper.

"We ask for this ordinance that the lives of little children and mothers may be protected," said Mrs. N. D. Hitchcock, according to the Philadelphia Press. "Six thousand women who know of these terrible conditions ask for help. Many of us cannot help ourselves and we are compelled to buy food for our families which is not wholesome. Many others are forced to buy food which is dangerous because they do not have the car fare to go to stores which maintain hygienic surroundings."

Mrs. William E. Lee made the Councilmen gasp when she described her visits around the city.

"I visited a place supervised by a man with a beard like a dirty broom and indescribably filthy," she said. "On the stand before him he had these articles on sale: Lace, remnants, stockings, blankets, three barrels of fish, cheese covered with dirt, and stinking bread, all mixed in with unspeakable filth."

She urged the Councilmen to take a trip throughout the city and be convinced.

Mr. La Wall confirmed her statements and added a few of his own, based upon recent court cases, in which he had testified. He said there was no State law covering such cases as cited by Mrs. Hitchcock and Mrs. Lee, although there is a section which prohibits the sale of food which is diseased, contaminated or unwholesome. The burden of proof, however, is on the complainant to show that the food is in either one of these states and this is said to be difficult.

"Food placed for sale on the City Hall plaza, if uncovered, would be black with refuse inside of two hours," declared Mr. La Wall. "There would be other particles, not seen by the naked eye, but which, under the microscope, would prove to be manure, straw, hair and rubbish stirred up by the street-sweepers. There can be no legitimate display of uncovered food."

Philadelphia women have found, just as have Dr. Harvey Wiley and Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the National Housewives' League, that questions of pure food are questions of politics. If women were voters in Pennsylvania, who can doubt that there would be a State law to cover these cases?

At the very time last week when Philadelphia women were complaining of the lack of food inspection and of the filthy condition of many of their markets, one of the most rigid and thorough-going tests possible of all food stores was being carried out in Topeka, Kansas.

Special cards, colored either blue, white or red, and similar to the one below, were posted in every grocery store, market, restaurant and confectionery store in the city by order of the Department of Food Inspection. The card, which had to be posted by each proprietor, according to law, showed the exact state of cleanliness found by the inspector at the February inspection. A red card meant "Danger," and it is not difficult to imagine how long a store would do business with such a sign. A blue card, on the other hand indicated that the establishment had received a grade of 90 per cent. or more.

A striking indication of the value of woman suffrage in accomplishing better food conditions in Topeka and throughout Kansas has been shown in a letter to the Woman's Journal, previously printed, from Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of the Kansas Board of Health:

"The most hopeful phase of the entire situation is that the women of our country are equally alert and active in preserving the integrity of the laws we already have, and in insisting that progress shall be made to further the cause of pure food and drugs. Since the good women of Kansas now have the ballot, we are breathing somewhat easier."

PURE FOOD IN KANSAS

Facsimile of Card Used by Inspectors in Topeka, Where Women Vote

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD INSPECTION

City of Topeka, Kansas

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Proprietor .....
The score for this place ....., 191..
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Front Shop	32
Back Rooms	36
Cellar or Basement	8
Back Yard	4
Toilet and Washroom	20
Total Score	100

A Score below 85 is not creditable; below 70, the place is not passable; below 60, condemned.

This Card must be posted by the Proprietor.

Topeka, Kansas .....
....., 191.. Food Inspector.

HANDLE THE BILL AND BALL TOO

(Continued from page 81)

was prepared for the appearance of more than 15,000 dancers and non-dancers, who filled the great hall to its capacity."

Meanwhile the Senate leaders had learned that suffragists could attend to politics with one hand and a ball with the other, as Mrs. John Blair put it.

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TO STOP UNFAIR WAGES IN FRANCE

The French Union of Trade Syndicates Against the Exploitation of Women is carrying on an agitation to obtain the same wages for women as for men in jewelry, shirtmaking and similar trades.

Resolutions passed at a recent meeting declared this demand for equal pay for equal work to be the only means of avoiding dangerous lowering of present labor standards; and the resolutions further called on the State to lead the way by paying men and women employees identical salaries.

ABSENTEES BLOCK BILL IN KENTUCKY

Two-Thirds Vote Almost Won to Bring Amendment Up—Ballot Stood 51 to 36

A motion to call forth the woman suffrage bill in the Kentucky House of Representatives March 2 failed to pass for lack of only two votes of the necessary two-thirds majority. Fifty-one voted for the resolution and thirty-six against it. Many members were absent when the action was taken, and suffragists will make an effort to bring the bill up later through the Rules Committee. The large favorable vote indicates, they believe, a strong possibility of getting the necessary 60 votes if they can get the bill before the House.

In explanation of his vote in favor of the motion, Representative John S. Webb, a farmer of Thornton, Letcher County, made his maiden speech of the session.

Brewers Indicted by Jury May Pay Fine to Stop Probe

Charges Brought Against 101 Companies on Ground of Corruption in Federal Elections but Evidence Said to Cover Wide-Spread Conspiracy

Indictments were brought against 100 Pennsylvania brewing companies and against the United States Brewers' Association March 3 by the Federal Grand Jury in Pittsburgh as a result of the investigation of brewery contributions to political campaigns. The indictments charge the brewing companies and the association with conspiracy in the alleged unlawful expenditure of money in elections at which votes for Federal officials were being cast.

The indictments make no mention of individuals, but are directed at corporations themselves.

Little is said regarding the specific offenses alleged under Section 83 of the Federal Penal Code, the so-called Federal Corrupt Practices act, and Section 37 of the same act.

Although the offenses named are with regard to the presidential election of 1912 and the Senatorial election of 1914, the government is declared to have massed evidence of a complete case of conspiracy, at least as it affects the brewing companies. A part of this conspiracy is said to have been in connection with the brewers' fight against the suffrage amendment in four States last fall.

More than $1,000,000 in fines can be collected, it is estimated, if convictions are obtained. A good many of the brewers are said to favor pleading guilty to violating the Federal corrupt practices act and pay the fines in order to prevent further disclosures.

A conference of the brewers was held March 5 in Atlantic City, at which "Jim" Mulvihill, vice-president of the Independent Brewing Company of Pittsburgh, which alone distributed $73,500 in three years to the two big brewery associations, is said to have urged, with the unanimous backing of Pittsburgh counsel for the brewers, that the probe be closed up, if possible, by payment of fines, no matter how high.

A new assessment would then be levied on retailers and wholesalers to finance the fines.

One of the features of the week's developments was the seizure by the government of fifty-four "confidential" files in the office of the United States Brewers' Association in New York, and the production of records by Hugh F. Fox, secretary of the association, although he had previously declared that all records were destroyed. The ones he produced are said to be "harmless."

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VOTING IS "LIGHT" IN WINDY CITY

But Women Cast Higher Persentge of Ballots Than Men in Aldermanic Primary

The women's vote at the Chicago aldermanic primary election last week is estimated at 81,121, or 32.3 of the total women's registration. It was nearly twice that at a similar primary two years ago. Press dispatches say that the "female vote was considerably lighter than was looked for," and in the very next sentence add: "The male vote was 30 per cent. of registration." The New York Evening Post asks why the "female" vote was expected to be so much larger than the "male"?

The Municipal Voters' League won a victory in nominating seven of the nine aldermen whom Mayor Thompson opposed.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916

VICTORY IN ALBERTA

Another great Canadian province has declared in favor of votes for women. The bill to give them full suffrage has passed its second reading in the Alberta Legislature, by a sweeping majority. In Manitoba the other day, the vote was unanimous. In Alberta there was only one dissenting vote.

Saskatchewan, where the Legislature passed a unanimous resolution in favor of equal suffrage more than a year ago, now has a bill pending, which was introduced by the Premier, and has every prospect of passing by as triumphant a majority as the bills in Manitoba and Alberta. In the words of the Toronto Banner, "Woman suffrage seems to be sweeping the three newest Canadian provinces like a prairie fire."

In Canada, the action of the Legislature is final. No referendum to the voters is required.

It is a great thing to have these enormous provinces range themselves on the right side early, while their institutions are still plastic. As a pebble near the source of a stream may change the whole course of a great river, so action taken while a commonwealth is still in the making may have a powerful effect on its future well-being. These vast provinces, though sparsely peopled as yet, are destined some day to have an immense population; and all their future millions of men, women and children will share the benefits of having mothers as well as fathers represented in the government.

Three cheers for the great Canadian Northwest!

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND JURY SERVICE

All the anti-suffrage arguments go to pieces on examination. One of the scarecrows oftenest held up to frighten women has been the assertion that the ballot box and the jury box must go together. They do not go together in the case of men, of course, many men being exempt from jury duty without being excluded from suffrage. However, the objection on this ground has been persistently urged. It is therefore of interest to learn that there is only one of the twelve suffrage States where women are required to do jury service, and only four of the others in which they are even permitted to do so. Mrs. Mary V. Boyd, in charge of the research department at National Suffrage Headquarters, has got at the facts, by painstaking correspondence with the legal authorities in the various suffrage States.

In Idaho, women may be required to serve, but the Attorney General says they are very rarely called upon to do so.

In Washington, women are eligible to do jury duty, but a special law provides that no woman can be required to serve if she asks to be excused.

In Utah, women are exempted from jury service by a special statute.

In Arizona, Alaska, Colorado and Montana, the word "male" has never been stricken out of the qualifications for jurors.

In Kansas, women serve on juries, and they defeated a bill designed to exempt them. A woman may be excused, however, by giving notice that she wishes to be.

In California, Illinois and Oregon, it was at first taken for granted after the granting of woman suffrage that women had become eligible for jury duty, and women actually served on juries, and did well; but the legal authorities later decided that women were not eligible. In the last California Legislature, the women's clubs tried to secure a law making women eligible, but it did not pass. Judge Lindsey has tried to secure a like law in Colorado, but without success. It is interesting to observe that there is always strong objection to women jurors on the part of evil-doers and all who aid and abet them.

In Wyoming, soon after the granting of equal suffrage, Chief Justice Howe summoned women to serve on juries, and they did much to check the lawlessness that prevailed in the early territorial days. It had been found almost impossible to get juries to convict of homicide in shooting affrays, or to bring gamblers and other disorderly characters to book. The women jurors dealt out the full penalty of the law. Brothel-keepers often forfeited their bail and fled, rather than stand trial before a jury of mothers. The legal right of women to serve on juries was doubtful, and there was constant protest against their serving, from evil-doers and their lawyers. One of these threatened to appeal the matter to the Supreme Court. Justice Howe reminded this man that he was himself on the Supreme Court, and that a majority of its members shared his views. The proposed appeal was not taken. After Chief Justice Howe's retirement, the practice of summoning women as jurors was discontinued. The present Attorney General of Wyoming holds that they are not legally eligible; but the question has never been formally decided by the State Supreme Court. A male prisoner in Wyoming once demanded women jurors; but the court decreed that the question could only be decided in case a woman demanded trial by her peers.

In Nevada, women are eligible, but no women have yet been drawn.

Women ought to be eligible to jury service, with proper provision for their being excused when there is cause; but, as a matter of fact, in most of the suffrage States they are not only not required to serve as jurors, but are not allowed to do so.

A. S. B.

WOMEN DID BETTER

Mayor Thompson of Chicago is in hot water. The woman whom he appointed as the head of the city's welfare department is charged with graft. This leads the Women's City Club of Chicago to issue a statement reminding the public that this particular appointment was made by the Mayor against the protest of the women's organizations, and was a bit of spoils politics, pure and simple. The Women's City Club also recalls the fact that at the mayoralty primaries the Republican women gave a majority of nearly 8,000 for Judge Olsen, the reform candidate, while the Republican men gave a majority of 10,000 for Thompson, the machine candidate. As things have turned out, it looks as if the women had shown the better judgment.

In most cases, the majority of men and the majority of women vote the same way; but whenever the women's votes do show a divergence, it is almost always in favor of a higher standard. The primaries at which Thompson secured the nomination were a conspicuous instance in point. It will be remembered also that in the election of the city council, a year earlier, there were seven wards in which the women's votes turned the scale, and in each case they turned it against a "gray wolf" and in favor of the good government candidate.

In the present case, if it had been the women's votes instead of the men's that turned the scale in favor of Thompson's nomination, the opponents of equal suffrage would certainly make much of the fact today. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

A. S. B.

A NEW TRACT

Under the title, "A Bubble Pricked," the recent series of editorials in the Woman's Journal reviewing "The Case Against Women Suffrage" has been reprinted in tract form. It might as well have been called "Forty Bubbles Pricked," for a long list of anti-suffrage fallacies need only to be confronted with the facts and figures to collapse. Many of these are used as regular stock arguments of the antis everywhere; so that the tract, although prepared primarily as an answer to a Massachusetts anti document, will be found a useful handbook for suffrage workers in any State. It may be ordered from this office, price 10 cents, or, with postage, 13 cents.

A strong effort is being made in Massachusetts this year to secure an eight hour law for women. At present the only States having an eight hour law for women are Washington, Colorado, California, Arizona and Wyoming; and suffragists are calling attention to the fact that all these are States where women vote.

END OF BABY WEEK

For the first time, during the past week, there has been a nation-wide effort to teach people how to keep babies alive. In more than 2,000 cities and towns instruction along this line has been given to mothers, and to other persons interested to learn. By lectures, by pictures and charts, and in a multitude of ingenious ways, sound and scientific information has been given. It is impossible to estimate the good that has been done. This important new departure was planned and made a reality by a suffragist—Miss Julia C. Lathrop, head of the Federal Children's Bureau at Washington.

What has been done thus far, of course, is only a beginning. But it is immensely valuable to make a beginning, to take the first step in a matter so important.

The week's work has only scratched the surface. It has reached only a fraction of the mothers, and has brought to those only a small part of the knowledge that they need. But it is the first step; and even this one week of teaching will doubtless result in the saving of thousands of little lives. Sooner or later we may hope to come up nearer to the mark of New Zealand, where every mother is taught baby hygiene by a government-trained nurse, and where, after 23 years of equal suffrage, the infant death rate is the lowest in the world.

A. S. B.

THE DEEPER CAUSES

The initiators of "Baby Week" began wisely, this year, by trying to teach mothers how to care for their babies in a more scientific way. It was wise, in the first place, because the ignorance of mothers is a prolific source of child illness and death, and, in the second place, because it is judicious to begin with the line of least resistance. City and town authorities, being men, take kindly to the idea of having women taught their duties. It arouses no opposition.

But, as the study of baby-saving goes on, it is bound to come to those factors in baby-killing which have been the most disastrous of all. The results of government investigation have shown that even worse in their effects than the ignorance of mothers have been the poverty and overwork of mothers, coupled with crowded and unwholesome surroundings.

These are things that the mother herself cannot help. If her husband is able to earn only small pay, she has to live in small and crowded quarters in a slum, because they cannot afford bigger rooms in a better neighborhood. If his wages are too low for the family to live upon, she has to go out to work also. The government investigators found that the death rate of babies varies according to their fathers' wages. Where the wages are low, the infant death rate is high; where the fathers' wages are larger, even by a few dollars a week, the proportion of babies who survive is greater.

Overwork by mothers causes the death of many babies. The government investigators found that the infant death rate is higher where the mothers have to carry in water than where there is running water in the house; that it is higher where the father takes lodgers than where he does not, and, broadly speaking, that it is very much higher among the poor than among the well-to-do.

In a well-to-do ward of Montclair, N. J., the baby death rate is only 39 per 1,000; in a poor ward of the same city it is 130 per 1,000. In Brookline, Mass., where most of the people are rich or comfortably off, the death rate of babies is only 76 per 1,000; in Fall River, Mass., where most of the people are poor, it is 229 per 1,000. In Fall River, in families where the mother does not have to go out to work, the infant death rate is 160 per 1,000; in families where the mother has to work in the mills by day (and also usually to do house work at night), it is 303 per 1,000. In East Orange, N. J., where most of the people are rich or well off, the baby death rate is 78 per 1,000. In Homestead, Pa., it is 176; in Youngstown, O., 190; in McKee's Rocks, 228; in South Bethlehem, Pa., 233; and in Manchester, N. H., 245. Wherever we find overworked women and poverty, there we find a big baby death rate.

Major-General William C. Gorgas has said with truth: "The preventable mortality in this country is greater than the mortality caused by the European war. Science knows that the chief cause of disease is poverty; that disease can never be eliminated so long as people are forced to live poorly and close together."

When it comes to a serious effort to do away with over-crowding and the other evils of poverty, people will have to consider not only the duty of the mother to her child, but the duty of the community to the mother and the child, and to the father as well. In dealing with these deeper causes, if the problem is to be solved effectively, we must bring to bear upon it all the wisdom that there is—not only the wisdom of that half of the human family whose brains have been devoted mainly to business, but also that of the other half, with whom child welfare has been the chief interest from time immemorial.

A. S. B.

Suffrage News From The States

MARYLAND

Delegate Mark O. Shriver, of Baltimore, who not only voted but spoke against the State-wide woman suffrage amendment, is, nevertheless, anxious to protect "females," as evidenced in a bill introduced by him in the Legislature on March 1. Mr. Shriver would establish the legal age for females, married or unmarried, at 21 instead of 18. He would establish the age at which females may make wills, execute certain releases and receipts, demand money or property under a bequest or devise, compel financial accounting from guardians, be under the control of a guardian, etc., at 21 years instead of 18.

"Nothing, however, is said of raising the age of consent to 21 years," points out the Maryland Suffrage News. "Is it not a trifle illogical to place a law upon the statute books protecting a girl's property until she is 21 years of age, when she is permitted, under man-made laws, to sell her soul at 16 years?

"Perhaps Mr. Shriver has overlooked this fact, and will amend his bill to include the protection of soul and body as well as property rights."

MAINE

A State Congressional conference under the direction of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association was held in Portland Feb. 28 and 29. Miss Helen N. Bates, State president and also chairman of the State Congressional Committee, was in charge of the conference.

The opening meeting of the series was held on Monday evening, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Maud Wood Park and Mrs. Glendower Evans of Boston as speakers. The sessions on Tuesday were entirely given over to a discussion of methods of work. Mrs. Catt was the principal speaker at the morning session. The afternoon session opened with a question box conducted by Mrs. Catt. Other speakers at this session were Mrs. George F. French, Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse, Mrs. Ralph O. Brewster, Mrs. L. R. Rounds, Mrs. Ralph Jones and Mr. Robert Treat Whitehouse.

At the close of the meeting a resolution was passed "urging the Judiciary Committee of the House to reconsider their action in postponing the consideration of the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina is spending more upon automobile tires than upon buildings and improvements for public schools. Her schools are older than motor-cars, but the difference between her investment in school buildings and in automobiles is only the difference between eight and nine million dollars. Her teachers and superintendents cost her $3,428,000 last year; the upkeep of her automobiles cost her $3,726,000.

Mrs. Al. Fairbrother of Greensboro has been appointed temporarily to act as publicity chairman of the North Carolina Equal Suffrage Association.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is asking the suffragists of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congressional Districts to attend a Conference and Tea on Thursday afternoon, March 16, at 3 o'clock, to be held in the Balcony Parlor of the Hotel Lenox, Boston.

The speakers and their subjects will be: Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, Congressional Chairman pro tem., of the M. W. S. A., on Congressional Work for the Federal Amendment; Mrs. William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., President Newton E. S. League, on Hon. John W. Weeks, United States Senator for Massachusetts; Mrs. John C. Lee, Chairman Second Norfolk Senatorial District, on Hon. William H. Carter and the Thirteenth Congressional District; Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, President of the E. S. A. of the Tenth Norfolk, on Hon. Richard Olney, 2nd, and the Fourteenth Congressional District.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. B. F. Pitman is chairman, have cards out for a dinner to be given in the large ballroom at the Somerset on Tuesday evening, March 21. The guests of honor are Gov. and Mrs. McCall, Mr. Samuel J. Elder, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Mrs. John Longyear, Mrs. Park and Miss Blackwell.

Mayor Curley of Boston is supporting a plan to establish a park in South Boston to be named after Julia Ward Howe. In this connection the Boston Transcript calls Mrs. Howe "the most eminent woman Boston has produced," and declares "unless it were Franklin, no Bostonian possessed higher claims."

Out of the 278 women registered, 252 voted at the school commitee election this week in Braintree.

Mrs. Julius Andrews, chairman of the legislative committee, State Federation and Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley, spoke last week, in the course in civics, held at the Boston Equal Suffrage Association headquarters. Mrs. Andrews spoke on the Juvenile Court and delinquency laws. She referred to the great change in the attitude of people towards all criminals, particularly juveniles who, in many cases, are not criminals in any real sense, but ignorant victims of a vicious environment. The time is not so far in the past when in England many children were hung for crime. Until ten years ago children in Massachusetts were obliged to answer to the question, "Guilty or not guilty?" in the court where adults were tried, without any adequate understanding of the meaning of the question. About ten years ago the bill was framed providing for a Juvenile Court. This is the only Juvenile Court in Massachusetts, and it deals only with children in the metropolitan district. Mrs. Kelley reviewed the organization of State government. She called attention to the fact that Massachusetts was the first State to offer a Constitution to its voters, and reminded the audience that it is now living under the first Constitution adopted by Massachusetts, which was in 1708.

NEW YORK

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of the State of New York, has sent out the following letter to all members of the New York State Legislature:

I am told that the anti-suffragists have been circulating among the legislators distorted reports of support I had once given to a magazine; they cite in connection with my action a shocking and sacreligious poem recently published by the same magazine. The inference suggested is that I uphold or have upheld the poem. I am told, and it cannot fail to be true, that these dishonest tactics are arousing prejudice and causing damage to the cause of suffrage. For that reason I lay before you the following facts:

In November, 1915, I, among others, signed a request for funds for the magazine, which had always supported woman suffrage, and whose editors, artists and contributors work for it without pay. Two months later, in January, 1916, the poem in question was published. I had never seen or heard of the poem, nor had I heard of any of the circumstances of its publication until the anti-suffragists began this attack upon me.

Woman suffrage is one of the greatest questions before the legislators today; it means the political liberty of one-half of the human race. Hundreds of thousands of women in this State are making for it unprecedented sacrifices. Its advocates ask that it should be judged fairly on its principles. Its opponents seek to prejudice it by dishonest personal attacks and clever misrepresentation of the characters of its leaders.

I sincerely trust that the present effort of the opposition will not obscure for you the real issue, and that you will judge the question only on its merits. Yours very truly,

Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse,
Chairman.

VIRGINIA

The Virginia Senate after much debate has passed the bill to establish a co-ordinate college for women at the University of Virginia.

Up to the present Virginia has spent nothing on higher education for women, save in connection with State normal schools.

TEXAS

The Texas Woman Suffrage Association will hold its annual convention May 10, 11 and 12, at Dallas. There is a bit of friendly rivalry between the newly-appointed senatorial district chairmen of the State to see who can come to the convention with the best organized district to report.

Governor Ferguson expressed his willingness, in the course of a recent address at Llano, to sign a bill submitting an equal suffrage amendment to the voters whenever he was convinced that a majority of the women in the State want the ballot. In that connection, the Dallas News offers this comment: "A two-thirds majority is required in each House for the submission of a constitutional amendment. Hence the Governor has no power of veto. As to the signing of the proclamation of submission, that is a routine, perfuctory proceeding in which he has no power of intervention whatever."

Miss Elisabeth Freeman, State organizer, who has been spending a week in Ft. Worth, has spoken, by invitation, before the Royal Neighbors, the Ad Men's Luncheon, the Doctors' Luncheon, the Rotary Luncheon, and at a mass meeting at the Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. H. B. Moore, chairman of the 17th district, with headquarters at Texas City, is planning a series of organizing meetings in her district for next week.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

A State campaign has already been started in which every town will be visited and every aspirant to the Legislature informed on suffrage. Efforts will be directed toward securing next year a presidential primary bill, similar to that now in force in Illinois, says Mrs. Winston Churchill.

State headquarters are to be opened in Concord soon. The State Association, Miss Martha S. Kimball, president, is working out a plan to finance the campaign. Monthly contributions will be asked from every woman interested in suffrage.

Letters announcing the State Congressional campaign conference held in Manchester Feb. 27 were sent out all over the State, reaching clubwomen, officers of the granges, women on the school boards, teachers, league members and labor leaders. The Committees on Publicity and Arrangements did effective work, as was evidenced by the presence of delegates from all parts of the State, —Lisbon, Claremont, Warner, Franklin, Dover, Farmington, Portsmouth, Concord, Andover, Nashua and Milford being represented.

VERMONT

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald of Boston delivered addresses before a large and enthusiastic audience in the Strong Theatre, Burlington, on the evening of March 1, the opening night of the Congressional campaign conference of the Vermont Equal Suffrage Association. Dr. Grace W. Sherwood of St. Albans, president of the State Association, presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers, while Miss Joanna D. Croft of Burlington, president of the Equal Franchise League, was among the guests on the stage.

At the morning conference on the following day, a report of the work in Vermont in support of the federal amendment was given by Mrs. F. S. Rastall of Manchester Center, chairman of the State Congressional Committee. This was followed by a discussion of the manner in which more efficient Congressional work could be done, which was led by Mrs. Rastall. A resolution was adopted, urging the Vermont Congressional delegation to vote for and to aid by every means within their power the passage of the Senate resolution submitting to the States the constitutional amendment forbidding disfranchisement because of sex.

FLORIDA

A meeting of the executive board of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association was held Feb. 28 at the home of Mrs. W. R. O'Neal, of Orlando, and plans were discussed for having a representation from Florida in the demonstrations in Chicago and St. Louis at the time of the Republican and Democratic conventions. Mrs. O'Neal was appointed chairman of a committee on arrangements, and it is probable that both she and Rev. Mary A. Safford, State president, will be present at the Chicago gathering.

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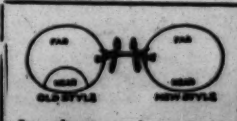

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Mrs. Catt on the National Campaign

Calls Upon Suffragists to Line Up in Determined "Drive" on Congress for Federal Suffrage Amendment

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt made some new and strong points in a recent address, showing why the suffragists at this time should make a strong "drive" on Congress for the Susan B. Anthony amendment. She said:

"The time is ripe for a big Congressional campaign. With twlve equal suffrage States to back our demands, we have great hope of success. As a representative of the new board of national officers, I call upon the State Associations to line up in a determined fight for the amendment. In sending out a preliminary questionnaire, I have found that the State societies do not thoroughly realize the importance of the present suffrage situation. Therefore, these State conferences are being held everywhere, so that we can get together and discuss our Congressional work. I want you to understand that this is the first real Congressional campaign the Nation has ever had; that, if you enter into it, you must come willingly and with an earnest purpose that nothing can daunt. You must realize, too, that you are not to stop your State work. In modern warfare guns are made so that after they have been fired in one direction they can be turned on swivels and fired in another direction. We must direct our energies in the same fashion, aiming now at State, now at Congressional work.

"What are the facts that we should know in connection with our Congressional work? The first is that we must have an efficient and expert lobby in Washington. That we have. The second is that the prohibition movement has a bearing on ours. While as an organization we have only one plank in our platform—woman suffrage—we cannot help getting entangled sometimes with other issues, for often laws that are passed with other interests in view affect us. There is, as you know, a prohibition campaign now on hand to secure a nation-wide constitutional amendment. The Prohibitionists are in a better condition than we are, for already 18 or 19 States have gone dry, and large proportions of other States, owing to the fact that their work has often been done by counties, are also upholders of prohibition. The Southern States, too, have forgotten States' rights and stand for temperance on the basis of its being a moral question. Thus the prohibition cause is considered a live issue by the two dominant political parties.

"National action taken in regard to prohibition may affect us. The great strength of a federal amendment is its time limit. The National Constitution does not provide how long an amendment can remain pending. The longest on record has been pending for two years and nine months. There is agitation on foot in Congress relative to amending the constitution so that action on any amendment shall be final at the end of four years. There is another proposition that Congress itself shall decide how long an amendment shall remain pending. Another suggestion is that after an amendment has been passed by Congress it shall not be ratified by State Legislatures, but shall be submitted to the voters of the States. In view of this situation, brought about by the opposition to the prohibition amendment, it may well be that, unless we work valiantly for our amendment right away, we shall find ourselves blocked by some new obstacle. So we must get to work at once.

"Merely letters, telegrams or petitioning deputations are not enough pressure to bring to bear on Congressmen. They know a hollow square when they see one. We must back up all demands by a great, united, solid organization, and by their women constituents in imposing numbers must legislators be brought to task. So you must line up your women workers in your Congressional district, and get them to use their influence as they never have before. All the force that can be brought to bear on our national legislators through men and women both must come now. I call upon you to join with stout hearts in the fight we have before us. It will not be militant, but it will be a fight nevertheless.

"We have learned many things in our recent campaigns in the East. One was that the greatest and loudest opposition always came from the localities that were poorly organized; this shows that we must be strongly knitted together as a body. Another was that we lacked the momentum which belongs to a supreme faith in our own success. This teaches us that we must get that faith. Let every one of us feel that the woman's hour is NOW. It is now—if we make it. Let there be no seceders, no cowards, no apathetic workers. Let us all get into the trenches, and get the sweetening, elevating, stimulating and strengthening power that comes from being in the midst of the struggle!"

SUFFRAGE WON 2,684,000 VOTES IN LAST SIX YEARS

Compilation Made of All Referendums on Question In History of Country Shows Great Vote Rolled Up In Favor In Nineteen States Since 1910

Within the last six years equal suffrage amendments have been voted upon in nineteen States, seven of which carried, and have received in that time a total favorable vote of 2,684,351, as against an unfavorable one of 3,751,542.* A complete compilation of all referendums on the question in the history of the country was drawn up for the suffrage edition of the New York Evening Post, of Feb. 29, as follows:

Alabama		No referendum on subject.	
Alaska (W. S.)		Act of Territorial Legislature (Unanimous Vote).	
Arkansas		No referendum on subject.	
Arizona (W. S.)	1912	Yes.... 13,442	No.... 6,202
California	1896	Yes....110,355	No....137,099
(W. S.)	1911	Yes....125,037	No....121,450
Colorado	1877	Yes.... 6,612	No.... 14,053
(W. S.)	1893	Yes.... 35,798	No.... 29,451
		(Law, not amendment, but ratified by popular vote.)	
Connecticut		No referendum on subject.	
Delaware		Amendments not submitted to the people. Vote on bill introduced into Legislature (1915) Senate, Yeas 6, Nays 11; House, Yeas 8, Nays 22.	
Florida		No referendum on subject.	
Georgia		No referendum on subject.	
Idaho (W. S.)	1896	Yes.... 12,126	No.... 6,282
Illinois (W. S.)	1913	Municipal and Presidential Suffrage by act of Legislature. (Vote—Senate, Yeas 29, Nays 15; House, Yeas 83, Nays 58.	
Indiana		No referendum on subject.	
Iowa		No referendum on subject.	
Kansas	1867	Yes.... 9,070	No.... 19,857
(W. S.)	1894	Yes.... 95,302	No....130,139
	1912	Yes....175,246	No....159,197
Kentucky		No referendum on subject.	
Louisiana		No referendum on subject.	
Maryland		No referendum on subject.	
Massachusetts	1915	Yes....162,492	No....295,939
Maine		No referendum on subject.	
Minnesota		No referendum on subject.	
Michigan	1874	Yes.... 40,077	No....135,957
	1912	Yes....247,375	No....248,135
	1913	Yes....168,738	No....264,882
Mississippi		No referendum on subject.	
Missouri	1914	Yes....182,257	No....322,463
Montana (W. S.)	1914	Yes.... 41,302	No.... 37,588
Nebraska	1871	Yes.... 3,502	No.... 12,668
	1882	Yes.... 25,756	No.... 50,693
	1914	Yes.... 90,738	No....100,842
Nevada (W. S.)	1914	Yes.... 10,936	No.... 7,258
New Hampshire	1903	Yes.... 13,089	No.... 21,788
New Jersey	1915	Yes....133,282	No....184,390
		(Had Woman Suffrage up to 1807.)	
New Mexico		No referendum on subject.	
New York	1915	Yes....533,348	No....748,332
North Carolina		No referendum on subject.	
North Dakota	1914	Yes.... 40,011	No.... 49,410
Ohio	1912	Yes....249,420	No....336,875
	1914	Yes....335,390	No....518,295
Oregon (W. S.)	1884	Yes.... 11,223	No.... 28,176
	1900	Yes.... 26,265	No.... 28,402
	1906	Yes.... 36,902	No.... 47,075
	1908	Yes.... 36,858	No.... 58,670
	1910	Yes.... 36,200	No.... 58,800
	1912	Yes.... 61,265	No.... 57,104
Oklahoma	1910	Yes.... 88,808	No....128,928
Pennsylvania	1915	Yes....385,348	No....441,034
Rhode Island	1887	Yes.... 6,889	No.... 21,957
South Carolina		No referendum on subject.	
South Dakota	1890	Yes.... 22,792	No.... 45,682
	1894	Yes.... 17,010	No.... 22,682
	1898	Yes.... 19,698	No.... 22,983
	1910	Yes.... 35,290	No.... 57,709
	1914	Yes.... 39,605	No.... 51,519
Tennessee		No referendum on subject.	
Texas		No referendum on subject.	
Utah	1896	Yes.... 28,618	No.... 2,687
		(Voted on as part of Constitution of new State.)	
		(Had Woman Suffrage in Territorial Period.)	
Vermont		No referendum on subject.	
Virginia		No referendum on subject.	
Washington	1889	Yes.... 16,527	No.... 35,917
(W. S.)	1898	Yes.... 20,171	No.... 30,497
	1910	Yes.... 52,299	No.... 29,676
		(Had Woman Suffrage in Territorial Period.)	
West Virginia		No referendum on subject.	
Wisconsin	1912	Yes....135,545	No....227,024
Wyoming		Act of Territorial Legislature.	
(W. S.)		Vote—Council, Yeas 6, Nays 3; House, Yeas 6, Nays 4.	

*In cases where a State voted more than once in this period only the latest vote is counted.

AN OBJECT LESSON

An object lesson has lately been given in Boston on the difficulties encountered by women workers when they try to better their condition.

The waist-makers were in a miserable state. They were unorganized and their work was wholly unstandardized; the pay was poor, and was apt to be cut down without notice, whenever a process was altered. The sanitary conditions often were not what they should be, and the workers had no assurance of adequate fire protection. With the help of Rose Schneiderman, they formed a union, and afterwards went on strike for better pay and improved conditions. In Massachusetts there is no law against peaceful picketing. But in Boston there is a city ordinance forbidding anyone to "loiter" near one spot for more than seven minutes. This ordinance was invoked against the strikers—most of whom, naturally, had no watches. Not only did the police molest the young women, but plain-clothes-men were employed to do the same work. One of them would seize a girl by the shoulder without notice, push her off the sidewalk and drive her along. Since he was not in uniform, she would have no means of knowing whether he was an officer of the law or a man trying to insult her; yet if she resisted she was liable to arrest.

A number of well-to-do women have helped the strikers to picket, and have been moved to indignation by what they saw and heard.

In spite of all their handicaps, the girls have won their strike, except in the case of the Belle Waist Company, which still holds out. But it would be far better to have fair conditions required by law than for thinly clad girls to have to secure them by long hours of weary picketing in the cold and snow.

PENNSYLVANIA

At the State congressional campaign conference held in Harrisburg, March 7 and 8, topics for general discussion included publicity, study courses, finance, primary work, and a plan for the revision of party organization. Prominent workers who spoke on these subjects included Mrs. R. E. Umbel of Uniontown, chairman of Fayette; Mrs. R. F. Allen of Williamsport, chairman of Lycoming; Mrs. H. H. Harvey of Wilkes-Barre and Mrs. E. E. Kiernan of Somerset, Mrs. George Piersol, retiring leader of Philadelphia, and Mrs. George Dunning, her successor, Miss Mary Burnham and Mrs. Wilfred Lewis of Philadelphia, and others.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Stanley McCormick, of the National Association, led the discussion on Congressional work for the Federal Amendment. An evening meeting, open to the public, was held March 7, at which both spoke.

Lackawanna County held a very successful suffrage convention, Feb. 26, in the Auditorium of the Board of Trade Building, Scranton.

Mrs. Maxwell Chapman, who was so successful in leading the county campaign last year, was unanimously re-elected chairman. Methods of work for the coming year were ably discussed by Mrs. Davenport of Luzerne county, Mrs. Chapman and many others of Lackawanna county. An address on "How to Raise Money" by Dr. Anna Clarke called forth many ideas on finance.

Two clergymen, who gave substantial aid in street speaking and at granges and fairs last summer and fall, had part in the program.

The other officers elected unanimously were: First vice-chairman, Mrs. E. L. Walters; second vice-chairman, Mrs. E. A. Crittenden; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. C. Manchester; treasurer, Mrs. C. V. Simonson.

Harriot Stanton Blatch announced last week that among the New York women who will accompany her to Kansas to establish a residence so they can vote at the next presidential election will be Mrs. Ada Muir, of Casenovia, Mrs. Frank Payne, of Corning, Miss Harriet Payne, of Elmira, and Mrs. R. Osterhaut, of Ilion.

COLUMBIA GIVES M.D. TO WOMEN

The Columbia University trustees have just announced their intention to allow women to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons as soon as the present medical school equipment can be enlarged for their proper accommodation.

"At least 2000 babies that might be saved die every year in Boston because of neglect, either by the mothers or the doctors," stated **Dr. Franklin S. Newell** of the **Harvard Medical School** in an address, **March 1, on "The Obstetric Problems of Boston,"** before the members of the Women's Municipal League. **"The present facilities," he said, "are utterly inadequate to take care of the patients who really should have hospital care."**

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Free States

Full equal-suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

The nation-wide suffrage, or "Susan B. Anthony," Amendment

Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In Senate. Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In House. Reported by sub-committee of Judiciary Committee; postponed and referred back to sub-committee. Awaiting action either by sub-committee, Mr. Carlin, chairman, or full committee, Mr. Webb, chairman.

Must pass each House of Congress by two-thirds vote and be ratified by three-fourths of State Legislatures.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

In Senate. Before Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In House. Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

Must pass each House by majority vote and receive Supreme Court decision as to constitutionality.

State Suffrage Amendments

Passed by Legislatures and to be decided by majority of men voting on question.

In Iowa: June 5, 1916.

In South Dakota and West Virginia: Nov. 7, 1916.

FACTORY WORKER HAS NO ILLUSION

Experience, Begun at 13, Taught Miss Ella Huss Why Women Need Ballot

When a 13-year-old child goes to work in a factory in which the windows are all nailed down from fall to spring to save coal bills, the floors are never swept, every sanitary law is broken into bits, and there is practically no money and no time off, she doesn't grow up with illusions about privilege and pedestals. Miss Ella M. Huss of Ohio, who has been in New York to go to the suffrage school sessions, started in at 13 wrapping candy in such a factory, and for thirty-three years, until she was made a member of the board of factory visitors by the governor of Ohio, she worked in factories of one kind and another. Now, after seven years on the board, she is working with the Ohio suffrage organizations, waking the women of the State up to the conditions of labor and the need of the ballot.

"It was during these seven years," Miss Huss says, "that I became so tremendously impressed with the great need for women in the affairs of the government. All of my life I had bitterly resented the frightful conditions under which I had worked, but I had not realized what the remedy would be. Especially was it so in the shirt factory, where I have many and many a time helped to pick girls up off the floor, where they had fallen, after having violent hemorrhages from the lungs, due to the chemicals used for bleaching, which ate their vitality." Miss Huss herself was threatened with tuberculosis when she left this factory. She is now, says the New York Evening Post, a strong, splendid looking woman "For years the State had employed men inspectors," she says "but they have only a man's point of view. They cannot know what it is best for women to have as working conditions. They cannot understand a woman's needs. Better conditions will help to preserve the motherhood of the State, and so many girls will not be deprived of the privilege of ever becoming mothers."

NOTES AND NEWS

The New Jersey State Senate on March 6 concurred in an adverse report on the presidential suffrage bill.

Mrs. Emeline Pankhurst, the English suffragist, was permitted to sit with the members of the House of Commons at Ottawa, Ontario, March 2. This is the first occasion upon which a woman not connected with royalty has been accorded such an honor.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Smith of Hugoton, Kansas, have been elected delegates from Stevens county to the Republican State convention in Topeka. "It is characteristic of Kansas that a man and his wife should be chosen as delegates," says the Topeka Capital.

It was reported from Constantinople, according to a press dispatch from Odessa, Russia, by way of London March 5, that Turkish women broke into railroad yards whence troops were about to leave, shouting protests against sending the men "to go to their death." They threw themselves on the rails in front of the trains. The authorities refrained from using force to remove them, the advices say, fearing a mutiny among the soldiers. The men were taken from the cars but later were sent off secretly by night.

BREAK PROMISES AGAIN AND AGAIN

Brewery Magnates Use Every Device to Disconcert Prosecutors of Federal Probe

The Philadelphia North American of March 1 comments editorially on the brewers' activities in the investigation as follows:

"From the beginning the brewers not only interposed the obstructions natural in a determined defense, but they have carried these tactics to an extent which, we think, was never before equaled by a group of men making pretensions to innocence and correct business conduct. Their attitude of evasion and resistance to the demands of the government has been like that which might be adopted by moonshiners or stock-swindling promoters.

"They demanded, first, that the subpoenas be cancelled by the court, on the ground that they violated constitutional rights by imposing an 'unlawful search.' Again and again they obtained delays for the settlement of involved arguments on technicalities. When the presiding judge upheld the subpoenas they appealed to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, but, finally, on Feb. 17, agreed to produce the necessary records.

"This promise was so flagrantly dishonored that the secretary of the national association, who failed to bring books mentioned in a subpoena, was committed to prison for contempt. The brewers have persistently defied the law, the government and the court. When final demand was made for production of the records, the officers of the three associations coolly declared that all minutes, letters, bank passbooks, cashed checks and check stubs dated before January 1, 1916, had been destroyed.

"To all questions going direct to the alleged offenses they returned one stereotyped reply—declining to answer on the ground that to do so might tend to incriminate them.

"It is important to observe that the revelations of lawless and pernicious activity in politics, which have been made in part, despite the frantic efforts of the brewers to prevent the disclosures, affect more than the Pennsylvania associations mentioned. The national organization is involved, and the government officials declare they will show that in national elections the brewing interests have employed a "slush fund" of huge dimensions."

The English government is asking for thousands of women volunteers to take the places of agricultural laborers who are fighting for their country. "The government proposes to allow them to wear a uniform and an armlet to show they have answered their country's call as much as any man who is in uniform or sporting a khaki armlet," says the London Daily Sketch.

RUMMAGE SALES GOOD FOR EASTER

Several Other Hints for Suffrage Leagues Given by New Jersey Auditor

Some hints for money raising to carry on suffrage work are given by Mrs. Arthur Hunter, auditor of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association:

A Rummage Sale in the **week preceding Easter** is a good money-making scheme. Poor folks buy for Easter. Ask to have all clothing washed before it is donated.

In raising money, plan to use the seasons and the activities that are popular at each season. In winter have a Skating Carnival in spring an Easter Sale, etc. One of the most economical ways to raise money is to use other people's meetings — make the other fellow pay the bills. Get in touch with prominent speakers when they come to town and get them to state publicly that they are on the side of suffrage.

Money can be raised easily in spring time by selling plants, cut flowers, etc. Buy at wholesale.

Charles T. Heaslip, who was publicity manager last year for the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, has taken a corresponding place with the National Woman Suffrage Association at the headquarters in New York.

Because the law of Maine forbids a married woman to teach school, Miss Constance F. Lange of Morrill's Corner concealed the fact that she has been married for the last two years. Now that it is known, she must leave her teaching position.

Actual enfranchisement of the women of Cocoa, Fla., cannot come about until the State Legislature meets in April, 1917. The city council is fully agreed in favoring the measure, but the fact has been satisfactorily established that a city council has no authority to enfranchise citizens; hence the matter must lie over until the next session of the Legislature, when a petition from Cocoa will be presented. The State suffrage amendment will be voted on again and if that fails, the municipalities in various parts of Florida will ask special enactment.

A BUBBLE PRICKED

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SITUATIONS.

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WOMAN LAWYER

CORA A. BENNESON, counsellor-at-law, 3 Phillips Place, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Cam. 5045-J. Member Massachusetts Bar Association. (10)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES

SEND THIS POSTCARD cartoon-postcard to voters, "When a Feller Needs a Friend," by Briggs. It gives the boy's plea for votes for mother, 40c a 100. M. R. Patterson, 2017 Pierce Street, Sioux City, Iowa. (12)

The Journal's subscribers are women; many of them in business or professional work whose services should be of value to many other women, also subscribers of the Journal. Last spring the Journal began a classified column under the title SUFFRAGE EXCHANGE. It has already served many suffragists both in the telling of services which they wished to sell and in telling others of services which they might wish to buy. No doubt there are many others who could profit by a like advertising investment. The rate in the Suffrage Exchange is only two cents a word for fifteen words or more.

If you are a business woman, sell real estate or insurance; or are an architect, lawyer, lecturer, reader, etc., perhaps the Suffrage Exchange can help you. I would be glad to advise you. Address **Jos B. Hosmer, advertising manager.**

HOGS WELL CARED FOR ON GULF

It Does Not Pay to Handle Sickly Animals, Southern Farmers Discover—Call Expert

Although many of the Southern manufacturers are strongly opposed to child labor legislation, there appears to be no marked hostility against provisions for the care of hogs. The Louisiana State asylum farm, which raises hogs as a side-issue, sent several carloads of hogs to northern markets in the winter of 1914-15. Many of the animals were diseased, and this fact gave the farm a poor reputation.

The next year the management decided to have all its hogs tested before being placed on sale, and Dr. E. P. Flower, of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, was asked to visit the farm to make an investigation. He tested all the hogs carefully and reports that no trace of tuberculosis or other disease was found.

The Nebraska College of Agriculture in a recent report says: "It is very important that animals should have good ventilation. This is particularly true of hogs. Frequently when the hog shed is closed tightly the hogs will become heated, as well as be obliged to inhale impure air. Such hogs, on being exposed to cold air, are likely to become susceptible to disease, especially pneumonia and so-called hog rheumatism."

IOWA WOMEN SHOW THEY WANT VOTE

Support for Progressive Measure in Des Moines Suburb Comes Chiefly from Women

A school election in South Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 29, brought out a vote from the women which outnumbered that of the men, and which supported almost unanimously the more progressive issue. The results of the election as given by the Des Moines Register and Leader should be an eye-opener to any who may have thought that Iowa women would not use the ballot:

A $7,000 bond issue to bond the district for a school building was the question before the voters. Statistics show:

That 203 votes were cast.

That 103 women voted.

That 100 men voted.

That the men voted 74 for the issue to 26 against it.

That the women voted 90 for it to 13 against it.

That the issue carried by 164 to 39.

That 35.1 per cent. of the men and but 14.6 of the women tried to stand in the way of better school facilities.

That South Fort Des Moines has an interested feminine population that will use the ballot when they get it.

ABATEMENT LAW ACCOMPLISHES AIM

First Injunction Under Illinois Law Places Resort in Custody of Court

The first permanent injunction to be granted under the new Illinois Injunction and Abatement Law was entered last week in Chicago by Judge Jesse A. Baldwin against the Metz Hotel.

The house is placed in the custody of the court and closed for all purposes for the period of one year, and all the movable property and fixtures will be sold by the sheriff, on the court's order, to satisfy the costs of the proceeding.

AUTHOR SPEAKS ON EQUAL RIGHTS

Housman Says Condition of Women in England Shows that Ballot Is Their Salvation

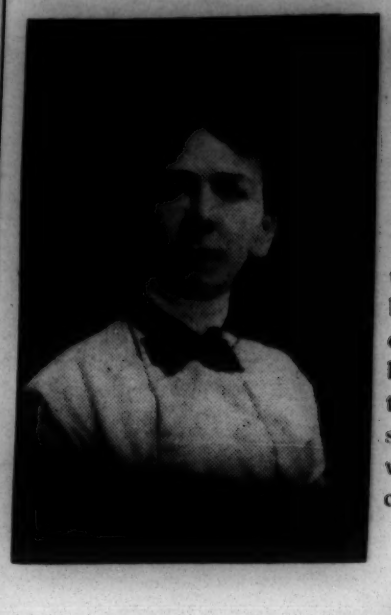
Lawrence Housman, the versatile English playwright, best known to the American public through his play "Prunella," arrived in this country last week to lecture on the drama and woman suffrage. He has never been in this country before.

Mr. Housman said in an interview in the New York Tribune:

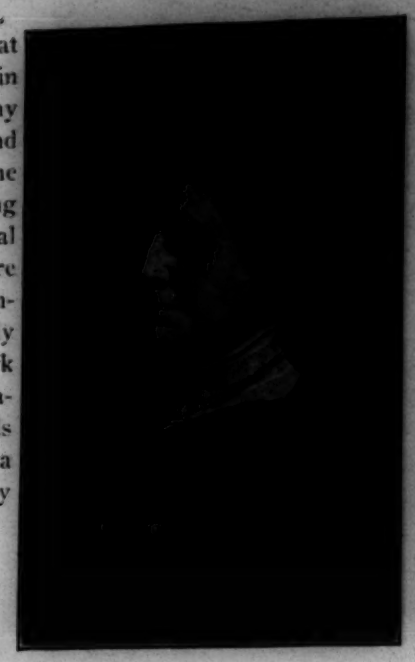
"I am an ardent suffragist and shall give several talks before suffrage gatherings. Conditions which the war has imposed on women in England have made me stronger in my desire to see women sharing equal rights with men. The war has forced women to work alongside of men at occupations that are entirely new to them. They are succeeding splendidly."

The list of alternates from Nevada to the national Republican convention at Chicago in June contains the name of a woman, Mrs. Thomas F. Moran, of Reno.

A BIG LEAGUE IN CHICAGO



MORE Women vote at municipal elections in Chicago than in any other city in the country and probably in the world. One of the great powers among them is the Chicago Political Equality League with more than 2,000 dues-paying members. This league not only does important suffrage work but keeps up a steady educational campaign in civics, holds study sections and keeps a watch on politics and the city council.



Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson (center) is president of the league; Miss Margaret Dobyne (upper left), chairman of the bureau of civics efficiency; Mrs. Harriette Taylor Treadwell (upper right), chairman of the program committee and former president; Mrs. Judith Loewenthal (lower left), chairman of the study section; and Mrs. Maud Cain Taylor (lower right), corresponding secretary.

NEED A WOMAN TO ASSIST GIRLS

President of N. Y. Probation Association Urges Matron in District Attorney's Office

To have a woman officially connected with the District Attorney's office in New York City is the significant recommendation made by Alfred R. Page, president of the New York Probation and Protective Association, in his annual report just made public. The report says:

"We ask that in the organization of the District Attorney's office next year provision be made for this position, and we call upon Judge Swann to appoint an experienced investigator for this work who will assist in every case in which young women are complainants."

The report shows that over 1,000 girls were taken care of during one year, that nearly 2,000 came to the office for employment, and that over 10,000 visits and investigations were made. Of the cases taken under observation by Dr. Frederick Ellis and Dr. Anne L. T. Bingham, 34 per cent. were found to be feeble-minded.

For the physical and mental examinations of these unfortunate girls it is obvious that a woman is needed. That Mr. Page should see this and also recommend that a woman be officially connected with the District Attorney's office, shows how the cause of women is advancing.

GIRLS RATED LOW IN PRIZE AWARDS

Ohio Agriculture Committee Offers $10 to Girls, $25 to Boys, in County Farming Contest

In the State of Ohio, the boys are encouraged to compete, one with the other, in the raising of corn. The State Board of Commerce offers a trip east to the boy in each county who produces the largest yield from an acre of soil. The Board of Agriculture is also interested in the competition.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, speaking through J. R. Clark, manager of the boys' corn department, says:

"The Board of Agriculture will give $25 in each county in the State toward the $50 expense of the trip when some one offers to put up the other $25. The board will also contribute $10 in each county for the girl who wins in the domestic science contest if some one else will give the $40."

It would be interesting to know why the board is willing to contribute $25 for each boy farmer, and yet considers $10 an ample portion for youthful cooks, who happen to be girls. It would also be interesting to know why four Congressmen are willing to pay the expenses of one boy each on the trip and say nothing about the girls

---

Miss Agnes Bracken has been appointed town clerk by the village board of Long Beach, Long Island. She is said to be the only woman village clerk in the State of New York.

NEWTON D. BAKER GOOD SUFFRAGIST

Recently Appointed War Secretary Stands for Equal Rights—Member of Men's League

Newton D. Baker, the newly appointed secretary of war, is a suffragist of long standing. He is the youngest member of President Wilson's cabinet.

Mr. Baker is a member of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage of Cleveland, and speaks for suffrage whenever a chance comes up. Mrs. Baker is a staunch suffragist and has taken part in a number of pageants for the cause.

PRESS HAS SEEN WRITING ON WALL

Metropolitan Dailies Urge Senate to Take Immediate Action on Suffrage Amendment

In addition to three hundred editors throughout New York State who are friendly to woman suffrage, at least 14 of the dailies of Greater New York City between Feb. 22 and 26 published editorials urging the Senate to bring the woman suffrage bill out of committee. Almost every editorial was based on the political sagacity of heeding a cause backed by a half million votes. One, at least, of these editorials appeared in a paper which was outspoken against suffrage until the election returns proved its voting strength. This editor saw a great light after 553,348 men voted for equal franchise.

The ballot is an educator, and women will become more practical and more wise in using it.—Edward Howard Griggs.

LAST LAUGHS

At an exhibition of paintings, a lady and her daughter, as reported by the Youth's Companion, took much interest in a picture which represented a soldier with hollow cheeks and staring eyes. It was called "After the Attack of Lützen." "What is 'Lützen,' Mary Anne?" asked Mrs. Crockett in a whisper. Mary Anne admitted that she did not know. "Well, anyway," said Mrs. Crockett, with conviction, "it's a terrible disease. I can see that easy enough without anybody telling me."

H. H. Kohlsaat, the Chicago publisher, registered at the Hotel Cecil in London recently, and was assigned to a room on next to the top floor. The following morning he rang for a bell-boy. When there was no response to the second call he lifted the telephone receiver and waited in vain for "Are you there?" Failing to establish any communication with the office, he dressed and started for the office to register indignation. The elevator wasn't running. He began to walk down. On the fourth landing he met a house maid, and asked in strong Chicago language what was the matter with the hotel.

"Well, sir, you see, sir," came the answer, "the Zeppelins were reported, and we were all ordered to the cellar for safety."

"———!" After which Mr. Kohlsaat said: "Well, I'm on the next to the top floor and I wasn't warned."

"No, sir," was the bland reply, "but you see, sir, you don't come under the Employers' Liability Act, sir."—Boston American.

She was a little girl, and very polite. It was the first time she had been on a visit alone, and she had been carefully instructed how to behave. "If they ask you to dine with them," father had said, "you must say, 'No, thank you; I have already dined.'" It turned out just as father had anticipated. "Come along, Mildred," said her little friend's father. "You must have a bite with us." "No, thank you," said the little girl, with dignity, "I have already bitten."

Teacher: "What is the capital of Albania?"

Pupil (after dramatic pause): "Albany."

After Old Mose had been given a job, says Lippincott's Magazine, the foreman saw him comfortably seated on the sand he was to shovel, directing another dusky laborer. "Why, Mose," he exclaimed, "I did not hire that man. What's he doing here?" "I got him er-doing my wuk, sah," replied Mose. "Who pays him?" "I does, sah; I pays him a dollah a day, sah." "Why, that's all you get, Mose. How do you profit by the transaction?" asked the amazed foreman. "Well," replied Mose, "I gets to boss de job, doan' I?"

Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 11 — SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916 — FIVE CENTS

BIG PLANS MADE FOR NEXT JUNE

Hundreds of Suffrage Delegates Will Urge Republicans and Democrats to Adopt Plank

Delegations of women that will far outnumber the accredited delegates of the two political parties will attend the national conventions of both the Democratic and Republican parties, according to an announcement made March 6 at the Washington headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The chief purpose behind the move is to secure in each platform of these two parties a plank favoring votes for women. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Association, is now in the field devoting her energies to plans for the selection of those delegations. State suffrage organizations, representing Congressional districts, counties, cities, precincts and every other political unit, are co-operating with the National Association at every stage.

Mrs. Catt's itinerary includes practically every State in the Union.

The work to be done at the two conventions will not be merely public demonstrations, though that feature is not to be neglected. What promises to be the greatest parade of equal suffrage advocates in the history of the movement is already assured in connection with the Chicago convention, and plans for a tremendous showing at the St. Louis convention are also under way.

But more than this, the accredited delegates to the two conventions will be urged by the suffrage delegates from every State to support the suffrage plank, and no stone will be left unturned, either in the way of public demonstration or influence and argument, to commit the two great parties to equal suffrage as a party policy.

MONTANA CLEANS UP ITS POLLS

Better Surroundings at Election Booths Rule Now That Women Vote

Women were appointed to act as judges and clerks of election in every ward in Roundup, Mont., last week, by the board of aldermen, and a dispatch to the Butte Miner says that "arrangements were made for polling places which will afford better surroundings than have heretofore been provided."

At a luncheon given to the Australian Cadets at Ottawa a few weeks ago by the Equal Suffrage Association, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Canadian Liberal Party, avowed himself a recent convert to woman suffrage.

"Be a self-starter with the spark of enthusiasm," was the advice given recently to members of the Montclair (N. J.) Equal Suffrage League.

A MOVING PICTURE

(Postal card copyright by Katherine Milhous)

"WOMAN'S PLACE" IS UNCLE SAM'S

Several Government Bureaus at Work in Washington to Help Educate "Homes"

"Numerous government agencies are at work in behalf of homemaking, according to a recent report on home education prepared by Miss Ellen C. Lombard, of the bureau of education, department of the interior," says a dispatch from Washington, March 2. "Besides the bureau of education—which maintains divisions of home education—the bureau of mines, the reclamation service, and the office of Indian affairs, all of the interior department, are doing direct work in education for the home. The treasury department, through its public health service, and the departments of agriculture, labor and commerce are also promoting homemaking through one or more bureaus or offices."

Did someone say that government had nothing to do with the home?

SCOTCH SINGER FIRM ADHERENT

Lauder Believes Women Should Have Right to Vote On All Questions Concerning Them

Harry Lauder, the famous Scotch comedian, declared in Wheeling, W. Va., last week that he believes women should have equal suffrage with men. While calling at Mayor Kirk's office he declared he was a firm suffragist.

"I believe that every woman who pays taxes should be given the privilege of voting on all questions," he said, according to the Wheeling Register. "In the British Isles, as in the States, she is denied that right to a great extent, and it is not right. There are women in the British Isles whose husbands have died and who are in charge of large estates, with many men and women under their employ. The men are allowed the privilege of voting for members of Parliament, while the woman that owns and has charge of the estate can vote only at municipal elections."

A number of suffragists were present at the mayor's office and Mr. Lauder accorded them a royal reception.

PROPOSE WOMEN AS DELEGATES

California Democratic Committee Names Three Women Candidates to National Convention

The Democratic State Central Committee of California on Feb. 26 adopted a resolution favoring woman suffrage, and recommending that every State in the Union enact legislation which will extend the right of suffrage to all women who are otherwise qualified to vote. The measure was introduced by Mrs. Nora Rasmussen. The same meeting named delegates-at-large to the Democratic national convention.

Three women were included among the candidates nominated March 2 in San Francisco for the Democratic national convention delegation by the committee which represents California's eleven congressional districts. The women named are Mrs. Nora F. Rasmussen of San Francisco, Mrs. William C. Tyler of Los Angeles and Miss Mary Foy of Pasadena.

ALBERTA PASSES SECOND READING

Final Action and Victory Expected Soon—Calgary Referendum Enfranchises 6,000 Women

A favorable vote on final reading of equal suffrage is expected momentarily in the Legislature of the Province of Alberta. On March 2, with the executive galleries crowded by women from all parts of the Province, Premier Sifton moved the second reading of the bill, which was supported by members on both sides with only one dissenting vote.

The city of Calgary in Alberta took a referendum of its voters at its last civic election to determine the future qualifications of municipal electors. In the past only property owners and people renting houses have been eligible to vote; but inasmuch as, in the provincial and Dominion elections, an age limit is the only important requisite, it was thought the same rule should be applicable in Calgary.

The decision of the plebiscite, by a large majority, was that all men and women of 21 years of age should be entitled to vote. As a result of this decision, 500 more men's names and 6,000 women's will be added to the lists.

HANDLE THE BILL AND BALL TOO

New York Suffragists Block Attempt of Anti Senators to Deprive Them of Hearing

With the big suffrage ball in New York coming Tuesday night, the New York suffrage leaders learned that the Senate Judiciary Committee had arranged a hearing on the amendment at Albany Tuesday afternoon. No word had been sent to the suffragists of this hearing, but word had been sent to the anti-suffragists. Senator Brown, leader in the upper House, is known to be opposed to the amendment, and it looked as if the legislators were planning to hear anti-suffrage speeches while the suffragists were dressing for the ball.

A delegation of 150 suffragists, headed by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, went at once to Albany. They were at the capitol all day, attended the hearing, and caught a train back to New York in time for the ball.

The ball went off as scheduled, with the whole delegation there, many of them in their place as hostesses.

"The spirit of victory seemed to pervade the atmosphere as throngs of dancers gathered about the dance floor long before the orchestra gave the signal for the opening dance," says the Tribune. "It had been expected that the attendance would be greater than at any previous function of the sort, but nobody

(Continued on page 82.)

SOUND ADVICE

("Women of New Jersey," said ex-Assemblyman Matthews at the legislative hearing, "if you want to improve the conditions of public life, I beg you to keep on being women."—Suffrage Snapshots, by Ida Husted Harper.)

A congress of women was called to debate
This question proposed in a neighboring State:
"Shall women continue as women? If not
They should all of them instantly change into—what?"
"Since man," the first speaker began, "still supposes
That women were long ago changed into roses"——
A white-haired old lady sprang up: "I oppose,
For who ever heard of an elderly rose?"
"I think that an angel's a nice thing to be,"
Said a beautiful blonde, hardly turned tweny-three.

But a woman who worked on a farm voted "Nay,
I can barely get through all my work in a day,
What with ploughing and cooking and sewing and things,
I'd be terribly hampered with halo and wings."
A factory girl, underpaid, underfed,
Rose up at this moment and languidly said:
"I dare say you others will think this is silly,
But the one thing I want to become is a lily;
I work very hard and am almost all in,
And they, so the Bible says, toil not nor spin."

Some other suggestions were made by the girls,
Such as statues on pedestals, stars, doves and pearls,
But even in these there was much to condemn,
When who should walk in but Assemblyman M.

"Oh, ladies," he said, "I am sorry to see
That you doubt for an instant the thing you should be!
Be content to be women. You ought to be, seeing
There's nothing so great as a great human being."
The women agreed, thanked him warmly and much,
And suggested in future he treat them as such.

Alice Duer Miller, in New York Tribune.

"POLITICS" NOT ENOUGH SAY NEW WOMEN VOTERS

Men Organized Sisters for Party Purposes But New Cttizens Want Broader Scope—Mrs. James W. Morrison Makes Comments on Significance

When men form women voters into an organization for merely political purposes, what will happen?

Granted that suffragists are interested in the uplift of the community, what about the women "politicians"?

No greater test of this phase of equal suffrage is possible anywhere in the world than in a ward of Chicago, and it is exceedingly worth while to point the microscope upon a typical election district there, and to see what processes of ferment and growth are going on.

After the passage of the Illinois suffrage act it did not take the political parties long to realize that a new force had entered the arena which it was to their interest to train. The Republican and Democratic men's clubs began to form women's auxiliaries. The struggle for the women's vote was on.

One of the clubs which was so formed was the 25th Ward Women's Republican Club, organized "for the purpose of inculcating Republican principles and to assist in conducting campaigns in the ward to further the interests of the Republican party," as Mrs. O. F. Paisley, president of the club, puts it.

An observation of what followed has been made by Mrs. James W. Morrisson, formerly president of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association and now recording secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She writes the Woman's Journal:

"The women at first obeyed orders from the men and confined themselves entirely to work immediately preceding the campaigns. The men wanted to hold them down to this, but in a comparatively short space of time they became dissatisfied and felt that they were not sufficiently informed about what was going on in the city, that there were things needing attention which were neglected by the men's political organizations. The result was the organization of the Civics and Philanthropic Committees, which Mrs. Paisley says they consider their most important committees, and they are doing a good deal of real educational work."

Within a year of its formation, the club adopted a constitution and by-laws because, as Mrs. Paisley says, "every meeting seemed to develop some new branch."

"Our Civic Committee has arranged many trips to public institutions; to new public improvements, such as the municipal pier, to well known provision houses, all of which are instructive to our members whether from the viewpoint of a mother, citizen or housekeeper," says Mrs. Paisley in her report. "Our Philanthropic Committee just grew out of the great need of friendly interest which was so apparent to women on our visits to our county and city institutions, and this committee has done splendid work, not only at the Christmas season but all the year round.

"Our membership committee is really the backbone of our political strength. Our ward has 105 precincts. We have a district captain for each five precincts, and it is her duty to look after the committee woman in each of the five precincts, suggesting changes, etc., if necessary. At election time it is the district captain's duty to see that each precinct under her is properly looked after. The precinct committee woman keeps a list of each woman voter in the precinct—sees that she votes on election day and also tries to induce other women to register and do their civic duty."

The chairman of this committee also looks after the appointment of Republican women judges and clerks at election time, or rather sends in the names of members in the various precincts who are willing to serve in that capacity.

A Ways and Means Committee looks after the social life of the club, and quite a number of members have been gained through interest aroused at the social affairs.

One of the other committees is the Auxiliary, consisting of about 60 young women desiring to learn the fundamental principles of the party. The chairman of this committee reports to the Board of Directors, but the Auxiliary has its own officers who take charge of their meetings and social affairs under the supervision of the chairman.

At its last meeting, the club, which now numbers 600 women, sent a resolution to the Republican Women's League of Cook County, asking the Cook County Central Committee to request the delegates to the coming National Republican Convention to incorporate full suffrage in the Republican platform. This resolution was endorsed by the Cook County League.

The history of this typical organization shows the distinct introduction into the Chicago political situation of the women's idea of government as municipal housekeeping, all the more noteworthy because it was unpremeditated.

"The fact," says Mrs. Morrisson, "that women who had organized for merely political reasons and without any theories about uplift or any preliminary knowledge of civic affairs were dissatisfied to continue the work along strictly political lines but insisted upon informing themselves as to the facts of city government and getting in touch with the human conditions in their community is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the demands of women to a share in the government and the most hopeful sign of the part they would play in it that I have ever seen."

Markets Filthy in Philadelphia Clean Food Demanded in Kansas

Filthy conditions surrounding the sale of fruit, vegetables and many other food products were described to the city council's Law Committee March 1 by a committee representing more than six thousand Philadelphia housewives.

With Charles H. La Wall, chemist for the State Dairy and Food Commission, as chief spokesman, the visitors asked the passage of an ordinance which would make it illegal to expose food for sale in the open air without protection against dirt and flies or to wrap food in newspaper or dirty paper.

"We ask for this ordinance that the lives of little children and mothers may be protected," said Mrs. N. D. Hitchcock, according to the Philadelphia Press. "Six thousand women who know of these terrible conditions ask for help. Many of us cannot help ourselves and we are compelled to buy food for our families which is not wholesome. Many others are forced to buy food which is dangerous because they do not have the car fare to go to stores which maintain hygienic surroundings."

Mrs. William E. Lee made the Councilmen gasp when she described her visits around the city.

"I visited a place supervised by a man with a beard like a dirty broom and indescribably filthy," she said. "On the stand before him he had these articles on sale: Lace, remnants, stockings, blankets, three barrels of fish, cheese covered with dirt, and stinking bread, all mixed in with unspeakable filth."

She urged the Councilmen to take a trip throughout the city and be convinced.

Mr. La Wall confirmed her statements and added a few of his own, based upon recent court cases, in which he had testified. He said there was no State law covering such cases as cited by Mrs. Hitchcock and Mrs. Lee, although there is a section which prohibits the sale of food which is diseased, contaminated or unwholesome. The burden of proof, however, is on the complainant to show that the food is in either one of these states and this is said to be difficult.

"Food placed for sale on the City Hall plaza, if uncovered, would be black with refuse inside of two hours," declared Mr. La Wall. "There would be other particles, not seen by the naked eye, but which, under the microscope, would prove to be manure, straw, hair and rubbish stirred up by the street-sweepers. There can be no legitimate display of uncovered food."

Philadelphia women have found, just as have Dr. Harvey Wiley and Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the National Housewives' League, that questions of pure food are questions of politics. If women were voters in Pennsylvania, who can doubt that there would be a State law to cover these cases?

At the very time last week when Philadelphia women were complaining of the lack of food inspection and of the filthy condition of many of their markets, one of the most rigid and thorough-going tests possible of all food stores was being carried out in Topeka, Kansas.

Special cards, colored either blue, white or red, and similar to the one below, were posted in every grocery store, market, restaurant and confectionery store in the city by order of the Department of Food Inspection. The card, which had to be posted by each proprietor, according to law, showed the exact state of cleanliness found by the inspector at the February inspection. A red card meant "Danger," and it is not difficult to imagine how long a store would do business with such a sign. A blue card, on the other hand indicated that the establishment had received a grade of 90 per cent. or more.

A striking indication of the value of woman suffrage in accomplishing better food conditions in Topeka and throughout Kansas has been shown in a letter to the Woman's Journal, previously printed, from Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of the Kansas Board of Health:

"The most hopeful phase of the entire situation is that the women of our country are equally alert and active in preserving the integrity of the laws we already have, and in insisting that progress shall be made to further the cause of pure food and drugs. Since the good women of Kansas now have the ballot, we are breathing somewhat easier."

PURE FOOD IN KANSAS

Facsimile of Card Used by Inspectors in Topeka, Where Women Vote

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD INSPECTION

City of Topeka, Kansas

NOTE: Under the rules of the Topeka Department of Food Inspection, the

COLOR OF THESE CARDS INDICATE:

Blue, Excellent; White, Fair; Red, Poor (Danger)

Business .....
Proprietor .....
The score for this place ....., 191..
was as follows:

Front Shop	32
Back Rooms	36
Cellar or Basement	8
Back Yard	4
Toilet and Washroom	20
Total Score	100

A Score below 85 is not creditable; below 70, the place is not passable; below 60, condemned.

This Card must be posted by the Proprietor.

Topeka, Kansas .....
....., 191.. Food Inspector.

HANDLE THE BILL AND BALL TOO

(Continued from page 81)

was prepared for the appearance of more than 15,000 dancers and non-dancers, who filled the great hall to its capacity."

Meanwhile the Senate leaders had learned that suffragists could attend to politics with one hand and a ball with the other, as Mrs. John Blair put it.

SUBTERFUGE WILL ANGER PUBLIC

Vacillation of New York Senators Will Harm Them More Than Cause, Says Tribune

The attempt of New York State Senate leaders to block the equal suffrage amendment is scored by the New York Tribune of March 8 as follows:

"If the Senators who are opposed to woman suffrage think they are going to gain anything by their present petty course of delay and equivocation, they will find themselves mistaken. If Senator Brown and Senator Walters, by reason of their legislative position, think they can strangle the suffrage amendment in the Senate Judiciary Committee, they are likely to find themselves mistaken. They are certain to find that they have heaped up abundant trouble for themselves and have laid up indignation against the party they represent which it cannot afford to encounter.

"Senator Walters, Senator Brown or any other Senator who cares to oppose the suffrage amendment openly and honestly is within his rights. But no committee chairman should promise definite action on a measure at a definite time, as the suffragists say Senator Walters did, and then go back on his word. No party leader should use his position to hold in committee a measure to which he personally is opposed, as Senator Brown is accused of doing, unless he wishes to bring on himself and his party the antagonism of every voter who favors the cause in question. And no committee member pledged to vote for the suffrage amendment can afford to sit by and watch such tactics without fighting, unless he wants his zeal to be challenged.

"The suffrage amendment must be reported to the Senate, in ample time for a thorough discussion and fair vote on it. Miserable legislative tricks and subterfuges will only make the public angry. Neither Senator Walters nor Senator Brown, not even the entire membership of that committee, is powerful enough to strangle the bill with safety for anybody concerned."

TO STOP UNFAIR WAGES IN FRANCE

The French Union of Trade Syndicates Against the Exploitation of Women is carrying on an agitation to obtain the same wages for women as for men in jewelry, shirtmaking and similar trades.

Resolutions passed at a recent meeting declared this demand for equal pay for equal work to be the only means of avoiding dangerous lowering of present labor standards; and the resolutions further called on the State to lead the way by paying men and women employees identical salaries.

A group of Australian cadets visited the city of Montreal not long ago. They were invited to be the guests of the suffragists at a performance in His Majesty's Theatre. They sat behind a big poster inscribed "Our Mothers Vote. Why Can't Yours?"

ABSENTEES BLOCK BILL IN KENTUCKY

Two-Thirds Vote Almost Won to Bring Amendment Up—Ballot Stood 51 to 36

A motion to call forth the woman suffrage bill in the Kentucky House of Representatives March 2 failed to pass for lack of only two votes of the necessary two-thirds majority. Fifty-one voted for the resolution and thirty-six against it. Many members were absent when the action was taken, and suffragists will make an effort to bring the bill up later through the Rules Committee. The large favorable vote indicates, they believe, a strong possibility of getting the necessary 60 votes if they can get the bill before the House.

In explanation of his vote in favor of the motion, Representative John S. Webb, a farmer of Thornton, Letcher County, made his maiden speech of the session.

Brewers Indicted by Jury May Pay Fine to Stop Probe

Charges Brought Against 101 Companies on Ground of Corruption in Federal Elections but Evidence Said to Cover Wide-Spread Conspiracy

Indictments were brought against 100 Pennsylvania brewing companies and against the United States Brewers' Association March 3 by the Federal Grand Jury in Pittsburgh as a result of the investigation of brewery contributions to political campaigns. The indictments charge the brewing companies and the association with conspiracy in the alleged unlawful expenditure of money in elections at which votes for Federal officials were being cast.

The indictments make no mention of individuals, but are directed at corporations themselves.

Little is said regarding the specific offenses alleged under Section 83 of the Federal Penal Code, the so-called Federal Corrupt Practices act, and Section 37 of the same act.

Although the offenses named are with regard to the presidential election of 1912 and the Senatorial election of 1914, the government is declared to have massed evidence of a complete case of conspiracy, at least as it affects the brewing companies. A part of this conspiracy is said to have been in connection with the brewers' fight against the suffrage amendment in four States last fall.

More than $1,000,000 in fines can be collected, it is estimated, if convictions are obtained. A good many of the brewers are said to favor pleading guilty to violating the Federal corrupt practices act and pay the fines in order to prevent further disclosures.

A conference of the brewers was held March 5 in Atlantic City, at which "Jim" Mulvihill, vice-president of the Independent Brewing Company of Pittsburgh, which alone distributed $73,500 in three years to the two big brewery associations, is said to have urged, with the unanimous backing of Pittsburgh counsel for the brewers, that the probe be closed up, if possible, by payment of fines, no matter how high.

A new assessment would then be levied on retailers and wholesalers to finance the fines.

One of the features of the week's developments was the seizure by the government of fifty-four "confidential" files in the office of the United States Brewers' Association in New York, and the production of records by Hugh F. Fox, secretary of the association, although he had previously declared that all records were destroyed. The ones he produced are said to be "harmless."

Of the $2,898,610.24 which has been contributed to the Belgian relief fund, approximately one-fourth of this sum total, or more than $700,000, came from eight suffrage States. Kansas alone gave $236,182.83, and California $216,010.01.

THE NEW ORDER

United States Senator Kenyon of Iowa, in concluding a speech for the Keating Owen child labor bill in the Senate Feb. 26, made some remarks which might equally have applied to the woman movement. He said:

"Mr. President, those who advocate this kind of legislation may be called altruists, sentimentalists, reformers, or what not. It makes little difference to them. They will go on with the fight, a fight that must eventually be crowned by victory. Justice, not charity, is the need of the age. Justice is the foundation of all social order. The old order passeth: Men crippled in industrial pursuits, women's backs bent by long hours of toil, children destroyed by labor in mines and factories, their little lives ground into dividends. The new order cometh where it shall be easier for every-day men and women to live and enjoy life, to have their little homes, to develop ideals, to realize hopes. We have the right to the vision of a broad humanitarian nation interested in humanity as well as prosperity. That vision is becoming a reality, although possibly slowly; then happy, healthy children, strong, vigorous men, home-making mothers and wives, a people not devoted to the principle of each for himself, but rather to the principle of each for the other; a nation whose only throne is justice, a republic whose mission is to keep open wide the doors of opportunity not only for those of today but for the children of tomorrow."

PROMINENT SPEAKERS TO TOUR IOWA AND INTENSITY GROWS

Mrs. Catt, Lieutenant Governor Morgan of Kansas and Others Will Speak Throughout State—Suffragists Post Signs at Crossroads

The Iowa campaign for equal suffrage grows in intensity as well as interest as the weeks fly by. Iowa is rich in friends, and from all sides come offers of aid. The list of speakers grows daily, and the reports coming in from county chairmen show that the organization work, with its attendant conferences and meetings, is progressing in a way that should mean victory on June 5.

In the great amount of routine work that goes with a campaign, the counties are not forgetting the "stunts," and the old-time minstrel, the concert, the afternoon tea and the "movie" film are playing an effective part.

It was announced recently that a number of prominent speakers would soon tour the State in addition to those already there. Perhaps the announcement received with the greatest interest was the good news of the return of the National President to Iowa for a State-wide speaking tour. Mrs. Catt will return next month for a time, leaving the State for a few days to return for a longer stay. The last week of the campaign Mrs. Catt plans to give entirely to Iowa. The calls for the National President to speak come in from all directions.

W. Y. Morgan, Lieutenant-Governor of Kansas, is to give a whole week to Iowa in May. In the letter bearing the news the Lieutenant-Governor expresses a sincere wish for Iowa's success, and says that Kansas wants to do her part.

Miss Lutie E. Stearns, Mrs. Millie Trumbull, Mrs. Raymond Brown, and Miss Josephine Casey are among the speakers for whom schedules are now being arranged.

Mrs. Ben Hooper of Wisconsin will arrive in Des Moines March 25, to remain for a few days before starting out on her tour of the State. While in Des Moines Mrs. Hooper will address the City Federation of Women's Clubs, which represents over 70 of the Des Moines clubs.

Mrs. Gertrude R. Nash of California, formerly of Des Moines, will return to Iowa the last of the month to work in the campaign. Mrs. Nash is well known over the State, and is a woman of much influence. She was at one time president of the Iowa State Federated clubs, and active in many lines of endeavor.

Miss Flora Dunlap, State President, will speak at Ames on March 13, both afternoon and evening, and on March 17 at Bloomfield. March 14-15 Miss Dunlap will hold a State board meeting at Des Moines. The president's hours are so crowded with work that she finds a 24-hour day all too short.

Miss Elizabeth Perkins has been filling a number of speaking engagements, and from March 6 to 19 her time is all taken in the second district. Cherokee and Onawa have spoken for her, and a number of other dates are under decision.

Among the prominent Iowans to come out strongly for suffrage is Father John F. Noonan, of St. Anthony's Parish, Des Moines. In an address before the Political Equality Club, Father Noonan stated that no fewer than 100 Catholic priests in Iowa were in favor of suffrage.

In Ida County suffragists have posted suffrage signs at the crossroads; left literature in scores of farm homes; given a minstrel show at which more than $100 was cleared to carry on the work, and shown suffrage pictures in moving picture theatres. Suffrage signs are also swinging from delivery wagons, since it was discovered that the delivery boys are good suffragists and perfectly willing to help the cause.

Ida County is also planning to post every highway with these signs as soon as the roads become better. Prizes are also to be awarded to the high school students who write the best essays on "Why Mother Should Vote." The business portion of Ida Grove has been canvassed for suffrage, with the result that 140 men who favored suffrage were found, while those opposed and undecided numbered but 20. Mrs. Bertha A. Wilcox is county chairman and is directing this work.

Suffrage Monday in Oskaloosa was one of the biggest successes the suffragists have had in Mahaska County, which has been noted throughout the campaign for its activities. The afternoon brought a reception and tea, with Mrs. Richard Burke of Moscow, Idaho, formerly of Iowa, as the speaker. Mrs. Burke has returned to Iowa to take charge of the organization work in the sixth district, and her address last Monday was her introduction. In the evening "Back of the Ballot" was presented with great success, and a good-sized sum raised for the cause.

Friday and Saturday were suffrage days at Corydon, where the Wayne County suffrage convention was held. The city was decorated with banners and votes for women pennants. The stores ran suffrage bargains, and in each parcel was put suffrage literature. The suffrage club kept open house to all the men and women in town. Wayne County is one of the livest suffrage counties in the State.

VOTING IS "LIGHT" IN WINDY CITY

But Women Cast Higher Percentage of Ballots Than Men in Aldermanic Primary

The women's vote at the Chicago aldermanic primary election last week is estimated at 81,121, or 32.3 of the total women's registration. It was nearly twice that at a similar primary two years ago. Press dispatches say that the "female vote was considerably lighter than was looked for," and in the very next sentence add: "The male vote was 30 per cent. of registration." The New York Evening Post asks why the "female" vote was expected to be so much larger than the "male"?

The Municipal Voters' League won a victory in nominating seven of the nine aldermen whom Mayor Thompson opposed.

A bill before the Virginia Legislature, apparently with some chance of becoming law, provides for a system of absentee voting under which a traveling man absent from his precinct on election day may cast his ballot by mail. In the meantime, Virginia has refused to let its women cast their ballots in person.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

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SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916

VICTORY IN ALBERTA

Another great Canadian province has declared in favor of votes for women. The bill to give them full suffrage has passed its second reading in the Alberta Legislature, by a sweeping majority. In Manitoba the other day, the vote was unanimous. In Alberta there was only one dissenting vote.

Saskatchewan, where the Legislature passed a unanimous resolution in favor of equal suffrage more than a year ago, now has a bill pending, which was introduced by the Premier, and has every prospect of passing by as triumphant a majority as the bills in Manitoba and Alberta. In the words of the Toronto Banner, "Woman suffrage seems to be sweeping the three newest Canadian provinces like a prairie fire."

In Canada, the action of the Legislature is final. No referendum to the voters is required.

It is a great thing to have these enormous provinces range themselves on the right side early, while their institutions are still plastic. As a pebble near the source of a stream may change the whole course of a great river, so action taken while a commonwealth is still in the making may have a powerful effect on its future well-being. These vast provinces, though sparsely peopled as yet, are destined some day to have an immense population; and all their future millions of men, women and children will share the benefits of having mothers as well as fathers represented in the government.

Three cheers for the great Canadian Northwest!

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND JURY SERVICE

All the anti-suffrage arguments go to pieces on examination. One of the scarecrows oftenest held up to frighten women has been the assertion that the ballot box and the jury box must go together. They do not go together in the case of men, of course, many men being exempt from jury duty without being excluded from suffrage. However, the objection on this ground has been persistently urged. It is therefore of interest to learn that there is only one of the twelve suffrage States where women are required to do jury service, and only four of the others in which they are even permitted to do so. Mrs. Mary V. Boyd, in charge of the research department at National Suffrage Headquarters, has got at the facts, by painstaking correspondence with the legal authorities in the various suffrage States.

In Idaho, women may be required to serve, but the Attorney General says they are very rarely called upon to do so.

In Washington, women are eligible to do jury duty, but a special law provides that no woman can be required to serve if she asks to be excused.

In Utah, women are exempted from jury service by a special statute.

In Arizona, Alaska, Colorado and Montana, the word "male" has never been stricken out of the qualifications for jurors.

In Kansas, women serve on juries, and they defeated a bill designed to exempt them. A woman may be excused, however, by giving notice that she wishes to be.

In California, Illinois and Oregon, it was at first taken for granted after the granting of woman suffrage that women had become eligible for jury duty, and women actually served on juries, and did well; but the legal authorities later decided that women were not eligible. In the last California Legislature, the women's clubs tried to secure a law making women eligible, but it did not pass. Judge Lindsey has tried to secure a like law in Colorado, but without success. It is interesting to observe that there is always strong objection to women jurors on the part of evil-doers and all who aid and abet them.

In Wyoming, soon after the granting of equal suffrage, Chief Justice Howe summoned women to serve on juries, and they did much to check the lawlessness that prevailed in the early territorial days. It had been found almost impossible to get juries to convict of homicide in shooting affrays, or to bring gamblers and other disorderly characters to book. The women jurors dealt out the full penalty of the law. Brothel-keepers often forfeited their bail and fled, rather than stand trial before a jury of mothers. The legal right of women to serve on juries was doubtful, and there was constant protest against their serving, from evil-doers and their lawyers. One of these threatened to appeal the matter to the Supreme Court. Justice Howe reminded this man that he was himself on the Supreme Court, and that a majority of its members shared his views. The proposed appeal was not taken. After Chief Justice Howe's retirement, the practice of summoning women as jurors was discontinued. The present Attorney General of Wyoming holds that they are not legally eligible; but the question has never been formally decided by the State Supreme Court. A male prisoner in Wyoming once demanded women jurors; but the court decreed that the question could only be decided in case a woman demanded trial by her peers.

In Nevada, women are eligible, but no women have yet been drawn.

Women ought to be eligible to jury service, with proper provision for their being excused when there is cause; but, as a matter of fact, in most of the suffrage States they are not only not required to serve as jurors, but are not allowed to do so.

A. S. B.

WOMEN DID BETTER

Mayor Thompson of Chicago is in hot water. The woman whom he appointed as the head of the city's welfare department is charged with graft. This leads the Women's City Club of Chicago to issue a statement reminding the public that this particular appointment was made by the Mayor against the protest of the women's organizations, and was a bit of spoils politics, pure and simple. The Women's City Club also recalls the fact that at the mayoralty primaries the Republican women gave a majority of nearly 8,000 for Judge Olsen, the reform candidate, while the Republican men gave a majority of 10,000 for Thompson, the machine candidate. As things have turned out, it looks as if the women had shown the better judgment.

In most cases, the majority of men and the majority of women vote the same way; but whenever the women's votes do show a divergence, it is almost always in favor of a higher standard. The primaries at which Thompson secured the nomination were a conspicuous instance in point. It will be remembered also that in the election of the city council, a year earlier, there were seven wards in which the women's votes turned the scale, and in each case they turned it against a "gray wolf" and in favor of the good government candidate.

In the present case, if it had been the women's votes instead of the men's that turned the scale in favor of Thompson's nomination, the opponents of equal suffrage would certainly make much of the fact today. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

A. S. B.

A NEW TRACT

Under the title, "A Bubble Pricked," the recent series of editorials in the Woman's Journal reviewing "The Case Against Women Suffrage" has been reprinted in tract form. It might as well have been called "Forty Bubbles Pricked," for a long list of anti-suffrage fallacies need only to be confronted with the facts and figures to collapse. Many of these are used as regular stock arguments of the antis everywhere; so that the tract, although prepared primarily as an answer to a Massachusetts anti document, will be found a useful handbook for suffrage workers in any State. It may be ordered from this office, price 10 cents, or, with postage, 13 cents.

A strong effort is being made in Massachusetts this year to secure an eight hour law for women. At present the only States having an eight hour law for women are Washington, Colorado, California, Arizona and Wyoming; and suffragists are calling attention to the fact that all these are States where women vote.

END OF BABY WEEK

For the first time, during the past week, there has been a nation-wide effort to teach people how to keep babies alive. In more than 2,000 cities and towns instruction along this line has been given to mothers, and to other persons interested to learn. By lectures, by pictures and charts, and in a multitude of ingenious ways, sound and scientific information has been given. It is impossible to estimate the good that has been done. This important new departure was planned and made a reality by a suffragist—Miss Julia C. Lathrop, head of the Federal Children's Bureau at Washington.

What has been done thus far, of course, is only a beginning. But it is immensely valuable to make a beginning, to take the first step in a matter so important.

The week's work has only scratched the surface. It has reached only a fraction of the mothers, and has brought to those only a small part of the knowledge that they need. But it is the first step; and even this one week of teaching will doubtless result in the saving of thousands of little lives. Sooner or later we may hope to come up nearer to the mark of New Zealand, where every mother is taught baby hygiene by a government-trained nurse, and where, after 23 years of equal suffrage, the infant death rate is the lowest in the world. A. S. B.

THE DEEPER CAUSES

The initiators of "Baby Week" began wisely, this year, by trying to teach mothers how to care for their babies in a more scientific way. It was wise, in the first place, because the ignorance of mothers is a prolific source of child illness and death, and, in the second place, because it is judicious to begin with the line of least resistance. City and town authorities, being men, take kindly to the idea of having women taught their duties. It arouses no opposition.

But, as the study of baby-saving goes on, it is bound to come to those factors in baby-killing which have been the most disastrous of all. The results of government investigation have shown that even worse in their effects than the ignorance of mothers have been the poverty and overwork of mothers, coupled with crowded and unwholesome surroundings.

These are things that the mother herself cannot help. If her husband is able to earn only small pay, she has to live in small and crowded quarters in a slum, because they cannot afford bigger rooms in a better neighborhood. If his wages are too low for the family to live upon, she has to go out to work also. The government investigators found that the death rate of babies varies according to their fathers' wages. Where the wages are low, the infant death rate is high; where the fathers' wages are larger, even by a few dollars a week, the proportion of babies who survive is greater.

Overwork by mothers causes the death of many babies. The government investigators found that the infant death rate is higher where the mothers have to carry in water than where there is running water in the house; that it is higher where the father takes lodgers than where he does not, and, broadly speaking, that it is very much higher among the poor than among the well-to-do.

In a well-to-do ward of Montclair, N. J., the baby death rate is only 39 per 1,000; in a poor ward of the same city it is 130 per 1,000. In Brookline, Mass., where most of the people are rich or comfortably off, the death rate of babies is only 76 per 1,000; in Fall River, Mass., where most of the people are poor, it is 229 per 1,000. In Fall River, in families where the mother does not have to go out to work, the infant death rate is 160 per 1,000; in families where the mother has to work in the mills by day (and also usually to do house work at night), it is 303 per 1,000. In East Orange, N. J., where most of the people are rich or well off, the baby death rate is 78 per 1,000. In Homestead, Pa., it is 176; in Youngstown, O., 190; in McKee's Rocks, 228; in South Bethlehem, Pa., 233; and in Manchester, N. H., 245. Wherever we find overworked women and poverty, there we find a big baby death rate.

Major-General William C. Gorgas has said with truth: "The preventable mortality in this country is greater than the mortality caused by the European war. Science knows that the chief cause of disease is poverty; that disease can never be eliminated so long as people are forced to live poorly and close together."

When it comes to a serious effort to do away with over-crowding and the other evils of poverty, people will have to consider not only the duty of the mother to her child, but the duty of the community to the mother and the child, and to the father as well. In dealing with these deeper causes, if the problem is to be solved effectively, we must bring to bear upon it all the wisdom that there is—not only the wisdom of that half of the human family whose brains have been devoted mainly to business, but also that of the other half, with whom child welfare has been the chief interest from time immemorial.

A. S. B.

Suffrage News From The States

MARYLAND

Delegate Mark O. Shriver, of Baltimore, who not only voted but spoke against the State-wide woman suffrage amendment, is, nevertheless, anxious to protect "females," as evidenced in a bill introduced by him in the Legislature on March 1. Mr. Shriver would establish the legal age for females, married or unmarried, at 21 instead of 18. He would establish the age at which females may make wills, execute certain releases and receipts, demand money or property under a bequest or devise, compel financial accounting from guardians, be under the control of a guardian, etc., at 21 years instead of 18.

"Nothing, however, is said of raising the age of consent to 21 years," points out the Maryland Suffrage News. "Is it not a trifle illogical to place a law upon the statute books protecting a girl's property until she is 21 years of age, when she is permitted, under man-made laws, to sell her soul at 16 years?

"Perhaps Mr. Shriver has overlooked this fact, and will amend his bill to include the protection of soul and body as well as property rights."

MAINE

A State Congressional conference under the direction of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association was held in Portland Feb. 28 and 29. Miss Helen N. Bates, State president and also chairman of the State Congressional Committee, was in charge of the conference.

The opening meeting of the series was held on Monday evening, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Maud Wood Park and Mrs. Glendower Evans of Boston as speakers. The sessions on Tuesday were entirely given over to a discussion of methods of work. Mrs. Catt was the principal speaker at the morning session. The afternoon session opened with a question box conducted by Mrs. Catt. Other speakers at this session were Mrs. George F. French, Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse, Mrs. Ralph O. Brewster, Mrs. L. R. Rounds, Mrs. Ralph Jones and Mr. Robert Treat Whitehouse.

At the close of the meeting a resolution was passed "urging the Judiciary Committee of the House to reconsider their action in postponing the consideration of the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina is spending more upon automobile tires than upon buildings and improvements for public schools. Her schools are older than motor-cars, but the difference between her investment in school buildings and in automobiles is only the difference between eight and nine million dollars. Her teachers and superintendents cost her $3,428,000 last year; the upkeep of her automobiles cost her $3,726,000.

Mrs. Al. Fairbrother of Greenboro has been appointed temporarily to act as publicity chairman of the North Carolina Equal Suffrage Association.

OHIO

Preparations are being made for a State Congressional conference in Columbus, March 20 and 21, with Mrs. Catt as guest of honor and principal speaker. Local arrangements are in the hands of Mrs. William McPherson, chairman of the 12th Congressional District, who is being ably supported by the Franklin County W. S. A. The conference will begin with a public dinner the evening of the 20th. An all-day meeting with a noon-day luncheon will be held at the Virginia Hotel, March 21. It is expected that all of the State's 22 Congressional districts will be represented.

The State Association has a handsome new life membership certificate, drawn by Carl Schmitt, a young artist whose paintings have been hung in several of the leading exhibitions of the East. A drawing of the Winged Victory of Samothrace gives the certificate a distinctive character.

Mrs. Richard A. Beatty of Bowling Green has been appointed president of Wood County by the district chairman, Mrs. P. M. Hendershott. Mrs. Beatty is a college woman and in every way qualified for her new position. Her husband supported woman suffrage in the Ohio Senate and also as a member of the Fourth Constitutional convention.

Mrs. Howard B. Huckins, Lorain County president, is directing a well-organized effort to secure the appointment of a woman trustee on the Board of the Lorain County Children's Home. A vacancy caused by death afforded the opportunity.

Miss Martha Norris, Ohio member of the National Congressional Committee, spent the month of February in Washington working under the direction of Mrs. Roessing.

The Lucas County Association celebrated Miss Anthony's birthday with a tea at which Mrs. Scott Nearing spoke; Franklin County (Columbus) observed the day with a character party at headquarters. Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, who was visiting in Columbus, impersonated her mother, Julia Ward Howe, and gave interesting reminiscences. Mrs. Frank C. Kelton appeared as her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Coit, one of Ohio's own pioneer workers and wore an 1850 dress of her mother's. Findlay, Fostoria and other towns celebrated with window exhibits.

Miss DuPont, first vice-president of the State, has been assisting with organization in Dayton, Akron, Elyria and Canton. The Young Women's League, recently organized at Elyria, is adding members at an astonishing rate.

The Tiffin and Clinton Township Equal Suffrage Association, recently organized by Mrs. Hendershott, has the following officers: President, Dr. Maud Abbott; vice-president, Mrs. C. A. Krout; secretary, Mrs. H. B. Gooding; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. H. Hopple; treasurer, Mrs. A. T. Perkins, all of Tiffin. Mrs. W. G. Purdy is chairman of publicity. Mrs. Hendershott also announced her appointment of Mrs. B. B. Krammes as vice-chairman of the Seneca County organization.

Canton has organized on woman suffrage party lines with the following officers: President, Mrs. Margaret Allman; vice-president, Mrs. James A. Rice; secretary, Miss Wilhelmine Diessle; treasurer, Mrs. H. F. Myser.

Hicksville, Deshler, Van Wert and Paulding all have new suffrage study clubs, organized by Miss Alice Standish. Miss Standish not only organizes, but she equips each club with an outline for study or carefully worked out programs.

NEW YORK

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of the State of New York, has sent out the following letter to all members of the New York State Legislature:

I am told that the anti-suffragists have been circulating among the legislators distorted reports of support I had once given to a magazine; they cite in connection with my action a shocking and sacreligious poem recently published by the same magazine. The inference suggested is that I uphold or have upheld the poem. I am told, and it cannot fail to be true, that these dishonest tactics are arousing prejudice and causing damage to the cause of suffrage. For that reason I lay before you the following facts:

In November, 1915, I, among others, signed a request for funds for the magazine, which had always supported woman suffrage, and whose editors, artists and contributors work for it without pay. Two months later, in January, 1916, the poem in question was published. I had never seen or heard of the poem, nor had I heard of any of the circumstances of its publication until the anti-suffragists began this attack upon me.

Woman suffrage is one of the greatest questions before the legislators today; it means the political liberty of one-half of the human race. Hundreds of thousands of women in this State are making for it unprecedented sacrifices. Its advocates ask that it should be judged fairly on its principles. Its opponents seek to prejudice it by dishonest personal attacks and clever misrepresentation of the characters of its leaders.

I sincerely trust that the present effort of the opposition will not obscure for you the real issue, and that you will judge the question only on its merits. Yours very truly,

Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse,
Chairman.

VIRGINIA

The Virginia Senate after much debate has passed the bill to establish a co-ordinate college for women at the University of Virginia.

Up to the present Virginia has spent nothing on higher education for women, save in connection with State normal schools.

TEXAS

The Texas Woman Suffrage Association will hold its annual convention May 10, 11 and 12, at Dallas. There is a bit of friendly rivalry between the newly-appointed senatorial district chairmen of the State to see who can come to the convention with the best organized district to report.

Governor Ferguson expressed his willingness, in the course of a recent address at Llano, to sign a bill submitting an equal suffrage amendment to the voters whenever he was convinced that a majority of the women in the State want the ballot. In that connection, the Dallas News offers this comment: "A two-thirds majority is required in each House for the submission of a constitutional amendment. Hence the Governor has no power of veto. As to the signing of the proclamation of submission, that is a routine, perfuctory proceeding in which he has no power of intervention whatever."

Miss Elisabeth Freeman, State organizer, who has been spending a week in Ft. Worth, has spoken, by invitation, before the Royal Neighbors, the Ad Men's Luncheon, the Doctors' Luncheon, the Rotary Luncheon, and at a mass meeting at the Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. H. B. Moore, chairman of the 17th district, with headquarters at Texas City, is planning a series of organizing meetings in her district for next week.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

A State campaign has already been started in which every town will be visited and every aspirant to the Legislature informed on suffrage. Efforts will be directed toward securing next year a presidential primary bill, similar to that now in force in Illinois, says Mrs. Winston Churchill.

State headquarters are to be opened in Concord soon. The State Association, Miss Martha S. Kimball, president, is working out a plan to finance the campaign. Monthly contributions will be asked from every woman interested in suffrage.

Letters announcing the State Congressional campaign conference held in Manchester Feb. 27 were sent out all over the State, reaching clubwomen, officers of the granges, women on the school boards, teachers, league members and labor leaders. The Committees on Publicity and Arrangements did effective work, as was evidenced by the presence of delegates from all parts of the State, —Lisbon, Claremont, Warner, Franklin, Dover, Farmington, Portsmouth, Concord, Andover, Nashua and Milford being represented.

VERMONT

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald of Boston delivered addresses before a large and enthusiastic audience in the Strong Theatre, Burlington, on the evening of March 1, the opening night of the Congressional campaign conference of the Vermont Equal Suffrage Association. Dr. Grace W. Sherwood of St. Albans, president of the State Association, presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers, while Miss Joanna D. Croft of Burlington, president of the Equal Franchise League, was among the guests on the stage.

At the morning conference on the following day, a report of the work in Vermont in support of the federal amendment was given by Mrs. F. S. Rastall of Manchester Center, chairman of the State Congressional Committee. This was followed by a discussion of the manner in which more efficient Congressional work could be done, which was led by Mrs. Rastall. A resolution was adopted, urging the Vermont Congressional delegation to vote for and to aid by every means within their power the passage of the Senate resolution submitting to the States the constitutional amendment forbidding disfranchisement because of sex.

FLORIDA

A meeting of the executive board of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association was held Feb. 28 at the home of Mrs. W. R. O'Neal, of Orlando, and plans were discussed for having a representation from Florida in the demonstrations in Chicago and St. Louis at the time of the Republican and Democratic conventions. Mrs. O'Neal was appointed chairman of a committee on arrangements, and it is probable that both she and Rev. Mary A. Safford, State president, will be present at the Chicago gathering.

INDIANA

The call to the fifth annual convention has been issued by the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, April 12, 13 and 14, at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis. Each branch league is entitled to representation by the president and one delegate for every twenty-five members.

A special feature will be the suffrage dinner Thursday evening, April 13.

The chairmen for arrangements are Miss Eleanor P. Barker, general chairman; Mrs. Ovid Butler Jameson, vice-chairman; Mrs. Ida Gray Scott, program; Mrs. Henry Reisenberg, credentials; Mrs. W. T. Barnes, seating and usher; Mrs. R. Harry Miller, finance; Mrs. Alexander Hughson, publicity; Mrs. Frances R. Wands, literature; Mrs. J. D. Nichols, hotel.

Mrs. John W. Kern, wife of U. S. Senator Kern, was hostess in charge of the meeting of the Indianapolis branch of the Franchise League, March 2.

In an interesting address at the Propylaeum, Indianapolis, March 2, Mrs. Juliet V. Strauss, who is the Country Contributor to the Ladies' Home Journal, gave an account of a change of heart on the suffrage question, declaring that while she was formerly "State blind," she can now see the light.

"Politics should be brought into the home," Mrs. Strauss declared, "and given a good scrubbing and scouring. It is woman's duty to concern herself with all that makes for good government."

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Indianapolis branch of the Franchise League. Mrs. Strauss was introduced by Mrs. John W. Kern, who presided.

MINNESOTA

The Political Equality Club of St. Paul celebrated the birthday of Susan B. Anthony with a meeting held by invitation in the Grand Army rooms. Mrs. E. B. Farmer gave an interesting paper on Miss Anthony's life, and patriotic songs were sung.

ILLINOIS

The funeral of Mrs. Clara Wiley, of Earlville, was held last month. Mrs. Wiley was a charter member of the first suffrage society organized in the State in 1855.

ALABAMA

An invitation to the executive board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to hold its April meeting in Birmingham has been extended by the local association. If accepted, this will be the second time that the national board has met in Alabama.

The newly elected State president, Mrs. Carrie M. Parke, in her message at the beginning of the year's work, says:

"You have called me to the highest position in your ranks. You have brought me the greatest possible opportunity to work for the enfranchisement of the women of Alabama. You have given me the greatest responsibility an Alabama woman can have. If, at the close of the year, you shall pronounce me a worthy president of the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association, you will have conferred upon me the most honorable title an Alabama woman could have."

She adds:

"I have heard it said that all Southern women are suffragists, but they do not know it. It shall be our duty to teach them to know it; and we shall work untiringly until they do know it. Let each one of us take on renewed zeal and enthusiasm for the coming year."

Mrs. Catt on the National Campaign

Calls Upon Suffragists to Line Up in Determined "Drive" on Congress for Federal Suffrage Amendment

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt made some new and strong points in a recent address, showing why the suffragists at this time should make a strong "drive" on Congress for the Susan B. Anthony amendment. She said:

"The time is ripe for a big Congressional campaign. With twlve equal suffrage States to back our demands, we have great hope of success. As a representative of the new board of national officers, I call upon the State Associations to line up in a determined fight for the amendment. In sending out a preliminary questionnaire, I have found that the State societies do not thoroughly realize the importance of the present suffrage situation. Therefore, these State conferences are being held everywhere, so that we can get together and discuss our Congressional work. I want you to understand that this is the first real Congressional campaign the Nation has ever had; that, if you enter into it, you must come willingly and with an earnest purpose that nothing can daunt. You must realize, too, that you are not to stop your State work. In modern warfare guns are made so that after they have been fired in one direction they can be turned on swivels and fired in another direction. We must direct our energies in the same fashion, aiming now at State, now at Congressional work.

"What are the facts that we should know in connection with our Congressional work? The first is that we must have an efficient and expert lobby in Washington. That we have. The second is that the prohibition movement has a bearing on ours. While as an organization we have only one plank in our platform—woman suffrage—we cannot help getting entangled sometimes with other issues, for often laws that are passed with other interests in view affect us. There is, as you know, a prohibition campaign now on hand to secure a nation-wide constitutional amendment. The Prohibitionists are in a better condition than we are, for already 18 or 19 States have gone dry, and large proportions of other States, owing to the fact that their work has often been done by counties, are also upholders of prohibition. The Southern States, too, have forgotten States' rights and stand for temperance on the basis of its being a moral question. Thus the prohibition cause is considered a live issue by the two dominant political parties.

"National action taken in regard to prohibition may affect us. The great strength of a federal amendment is its time limit. The National Constitution does not provide how long an amendment can remain pending. The longest on record has been pending for two years and nine months. There is agitation on foot in Congress relative to amending the constitution so that action on any amendment shall be final at the end of four years. There is another proposition that Congress itself shall decide how long an amendment shall remain pending. Another suggestion is that after an amendment has been passed by Congress it shall not be ratified by State Legislatures, but shall be submitted to the voters of the States. In view of this situation, brought about by the opposition to the prohibition amendment, it may well be that, unless we work valiantly for our amendment right away, we shall find ourselves blocked by some new obstacle. So we must get to work at once.

"Merely letters, telegrams or petitioning deputations are not enough pressure to bring to bear on Congressmen. They know a hollow square when they see one. We must back up all demands by a great, united, solid organization, and by their women constituents in imposing numbers must legislators be brought to task. So you must line up your women workers in your Congressional district, and get them to use their influence as they never have before. All the force that can be brought to bear on our national legislators through men and women both must come now. I call upon you to join with stout hearts in the fight we have before us. It will not be militant, but it will be a fight nevertheless.

"We have learned many things in our recent campaigns in the East. One was that the greatest and loudest opposition always came from the localities that were poorly organized; this shows that we must be strongly knitted together as a body. Another was that we lacked the momentum which belongs to a supreme faith in our own success. This teaches us that we must get that faith. Let every one of us feel that the woman's hour is NOW. It is now—if we make it. Let there be no seceders, no cowards, no apathetic workers. Let us all get into the trenches, and get the sweetening, elevating, stimulating and strengthening power that comes from being in the midst of the struggle!"

SUFFRAGE WON 2,684,000 VOTES IN LAST SIX YEARS

Compilation Made of All Referendums on Question In History of Country Shows Great Vote Rolled Up In Favor In Nineteen States Since 1910

Within the last six years equal suffrage amendments have been voted upon in nineteen States, seven of which carried, and have received in that time a total favorable vote of 2,684,351, as against an unfavorable one of 3,751,542.* A complete compilation of all referendums on the question in the history of the country was drawn up for the suffrage edition of the New York Evening Post, of Feb. 29, as follows:

Alabama	No referendum on subject.		
Alaska (W. S.)	Act of Territorial Legislature (Unanimous Vote).		
Arkansas	No referendum on subject.		
Arizona (W. S.)	1912	Yes.... 13,442	No.... 6,202
California	1896	Yes....110,355	No....137,099
(W. S.)	1911	Yes....125,037	No....121,450
Colorado	1877	Yes.... 6,612	No.... 14,053
(W. S.)	1893	Yes.... 35,798	No.... 29,451
	(Law, not amendment, but ratified by popular vote.)		
Connecticut	No referendum on subject.		
Delaware	Amendments not submitted to the people. Vote on bill introduced into Legislature (1915) Senate, Yeas 6, Nays 11; House, Yeas 8, Nays 22.		
Florida	No referendum on subject.		
Georgia	No referendum on subject.		
Idaho (W. S.)	1896	Yes.... 12,126	No.... 6,282
Illinois (W. S.)	1913	Municipal and Presidential Suffrage by act of Legislature. (Vote—Senate, Yeas 29, Nays 15; House, Yeas 83, Nays 58.	
Indiana	No referendum on subject.		
Iowa	No referendum on subject.		
Kansas	1867	Yes.... 9,070	No.... 19,857
(W. S.)	1894	Yes.... 95,302	No....130,139
	1912	Yes....175,246	No....159,197
Kentucky	No referendum on subject.		
Louisiana	No referendum on subject.		
Maryland	No referendum on subject.		
Massachusetts	1915	Yes....162,492	No....295,939
Maine	No referendum on subject.		
Minnesota	No referendum on subject.		
Michigan	1874	Yes.... 40,077	No....135,957
	1912	Yes....247,375	No....248,135
	1913	Yes....168,738	No....264,882
Mississippi	No referendum on subject.		
Missouri	1914	Yes....182,257	No....322,463
Montana (W. S.)	1914	Yes.... 41,302	No.... 37,588
Nebraska	1871	Yes.... 3,502	No.... 12,668
	1882	Yes.... 25,756	No.... 50,693
	1914	Yes.... 90,738	No....100,842
Nevada (W. S.)	1914	Yes.... 10,936	No.... 7,258
New Hampshire	1903	Yes.... 13,089	No.... 21,788
New Jersey	1915	Yes....133,282	No....184,390
	(Had Woman Suffrage up to 1807.)		
New Mexico	No referendum on subject.		
New York	1915	Yes....533,348	No....748,332
North Carolina	No referendum on subject.		
North Dakota	1914	Yes.... 40,011	No.... 49,410
Ohio	1912	Yes....249,420	No....336,875
	1914	Yes....335,390	No....518,295
Oregon (W. S.)	1884	Yes.... 11,223	No.... 28,176
	1900	Yes.... 26,265	No.... 28,402
	1906	Yes.... 36,902	No.... 47,075
	1908	Yes.... 36,858	No.... 58,670
	1910	Yes.... 36,200	No.... 58,800
	1912	Yes.... 61,265	No.... 57,104
Oklahoma	1910	Yes.... 88,808	No....128,928
Pennsylvania	1915	Yes....385,348	No....441,034
Rhode Island	1887	Yes.... 6,889	No.... 21,957
South Carolina	No referendum on subject.		
South Dakota	1890	Yes.... 22,792	No.... 45,682
	1894	Yes.... 17,010	No.... 22,682
	1898	Yes.... 19,698	No.... 22,983
	1910	Yes.... 35,290	No.... 57,709
	1914	Yes.... 39,605	No.... 51,519
Tennessee	No referendum on subject.		
Texas	No referendum on subject.		
Utah	1896	Yes.... 28,618	No.... 2,687
	(Voted on as part of Constitution of new State.)		
	(Had Woman Suffrage in Territorial Period.)		
Vermont	No referendum on subject.		
Virginia	No referendum on subject.		
Washington	1889	Yes.... 16,527	No.... 35,917
(W. S.)	1898	Yes.... 20,171	No.... 30,497
	1910	Yes.... 52,299	No.... 29,676
	(Had Woman Suffrage in Territorial Period.)		
West Virginia	No referendum on subject.		
Wisconsin	1912	Yes....135,545	No....227,024
Wyoming	Act of Territorial Legislature.		
(W. S.)	Vote—Council, Yeas 6, Nays 3; House, Yeas 6, Nays 4.		

*In cases where a State voted more than once in this period only the latest vote is counted.

AN OBJECT LESSON

An object lesson has lately been given in Boston on the difficulties encountered by women workers when they try to better their condition.

The waist-makers were in a miserable state. They were unorganized and their work was wholly unstandardized; the pay was poor, and was apt to be cut down without notice, whenever a process was altered. The sanitary conditions often were not what they should be, and the workers had no assurance of adequate fire protection. With the help of Rose Schneiderman, they formed a union, and afterwards went on strike for better pay and improved conditions. In Massachusetts there is no law against peaceful picketing. But in Boston there is a city ordinance forbidding anyone to "loiter" near one spot for more than seven minutes. This ordinance was invoked against the strikers—most of whom, naturally, had no watches. Not only did the police molest the young women, but plain-clothes-men were employed to do the same work. One of them would seize a girl by the shoulder without notice, push her off the sidewalk and drive her along. Since he was not in uniform, she would have no means of knowing whether he was an officer of the law or a man trying to insult her; yet if she resisted she was liable to arrest.

A number of well-to-do women have helped the strikers to picket, and have been moved to indignation by what they saw and heard.

In spite of all their handicaps, the girls have won their strike, except in the case of the Belle Waist Company, which still holds out. But it would be far better to have fair conditions required by law than for thinly clad girls to have to secure them by long hours of weary picketing in the cold and snow.

PENNSYLVANIA

At the State congressional campaign conference held in Harrisburg, March 7 and 8, topics for general discussion included publicity, study courses, finance, primary work, and a plan for the revision of party organization. Prominent workers who spoke on these subjects included Mrs. R. E. Umbel of Uniontown, chairman of Fayette; Mrs. R. F. Allen of Williamsport, chairman of Lycoming; Mrs. H. H. Harvey of Wilkes-Barre and Mrs. E. E. Kiernan of Somerset, Mrs. George Piersol, retiring leader of Philadelphia, and Mrs. George Dunning, her successor, Miss Mary Burnham and Mrs. Wilfred Lewis of Philadelphia, and others.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Stanley McCormick, of the National Association, led the discussion on Congressional work for the Federal Amendment. An evening meeting, open to the public, was held March 7, at which both spoke.

Lackawanna County held a very successful suffrage convention, Feb. 26, in the Auditorium of the Board of Trade Building, Scranton.

Mrs. Maxwell Chapman, who was so successful in leading the county campaign last year, was unanimously re-elected chairman. Methods of work for the coming year were ably discussed by Mrs. Davenport of Luzerne county, Mrs. Chapman and many others of Lackawanna county. An address on "How to Raise Money" by Dr. Anna Clarke called forth many ideas on finance.

Two clergymen, who gave substantial aid in street speaking and at granges and fairs last summer and fall, had part in the program.

The other officers elected unanimously were: First vice-chairman, Mrs. E. L. Walters; second vice-chairman, Mrs. E. A. Crittenden; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. C. Manchester; treasurer, Mrs. C. V. Simonson.

Harriot Stanton Blatch announced last week that among the New York women who will accompany her to Kansas to establish a residence so they can vote at the next presidential election will be Mrs. Ada Muir, of Casenovia, Mrs. Frank Payne, of Corning, Miss Harriet Payne, of Elmira, and Mrs. R. Osterhaut, of Ilion.

COLUMBIA GIVES M.D. TO WOMEN

The Columbia University trustees have just announced their intention to allow women to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons as soon as the present medical school equipment can be enlarged for their proper accommodation.

"At least 2000 babies that might be saved die every year in Boston because of neglect, either by the mothers or the doctors," stated Dr. Franklin S. Newell of the Harvard Medical School in an address, March 1, on "The Obstetric Problems of Boston," before the members of the Women's Municipal League. "The present facilities," he said, "are utterly inadequate to take care of the patients who really should have hospital care."

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Free States

Full equal suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

The nation-wide suffrage, or "Susan B. Anthony," Amendment

Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In Senate. Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In House. Reported by sub-committee of Judiciary Committee; postponed and referred back to sub-committee. Awaiting action either by sub-committee, Mr. Carlin, chairman, or full committee, Mr. Webb, chairman.

Must pass each House of Congress by two-thirds vote and be ratified by three-fourths of State Legislatures.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

In Senate. Before Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In House. Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

Must pass each House by majority vote and receive Supreme Court decision as to constitutionality.

State Suffrage Amendments

Passed by Legislatures and to be decided by majority of men voting on question.

In Iowa: June 5, 1916.

In South Dakota and West Virginia: Nov. 7, 1916.

FACTORY WORKER HAS NO ILLUSION

Experience, Begun at 13, Taught Miss Ella Huss Why Women Need Ballot

When a 13-year-old child goes to work in a factory in which the windows are all nailed down from fall to spring to save coal bills, the floors are never swept, every sanitary law is broken into bits, and there is practically no money and no time off, she doesn't grow up with illusions about privilege and pedestals. Miss Ella M. Huss of Ohio, who has been in New York to go to the suffrage school sessions, started in at 13 wrapping candy in such a factory, and for thirty-three years, until she was made a member of the board of factory visitors by the governor of Ohio, she worked in factories of one kind and another. Now, after seven years on the board, she is working with the Ohio suffrage organizations, waking the women of the State up to the conditions of labor and the need of the ballot.

"It was during these seven years," Miss Huss says, "that I became so tremendously impressed with the great need for women in the affairs of the government. All of my life I had bitterly resented the frightful conditions under which I had worked, but I had not realized what the remedy would be. Especially was it so in the shirt factory, where I have many and many a time helped to pick girls up off the floor, where they had fallen, after having violent hemorrhages from the lungs, due to the chemicals used for bleaching, which ate their vitality." Miss Huss herself was threatened with tuberculosis when she left this factory. She is now, says the New York Evening Post, a strong, splendid looking woman. "For years the State had employed men inspectors," she says, "but they have only a man's point of view. They cannot know what it is best for women to have as working conditions. They cannot understand a woman's needs. Better conditions will help to preserve the motherhood of the State, and so many girls will not be deprived of the privilege of ever becoming mothers."

NOTES AND NEWS

The New Jersey State Senate on March 6 concurred in an adverse report on the presidential suffrage bill.

Mrs. Emeline Pankhurst, the English suffragist, was permitted to sit with the members of the House of Commons at Ottawa, Ontario, March 2. This is the first occasion upon which a woman not connected with royalty has been accorded such an honor.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Smith of Hugoton, Kansas, have been elected delegates from Stevens county to the Republican State convention in Topeka. "It is characteristic of Kansas that a man and his wife should be chosen as delegates," says the Topeka Capital.

It was reported from Constantinople, according to a press dispatch from Odessa, Russia, by way of London March 5, that Turkish women broke into railroad yards whence troops were about to leave, shouting protests against sending the men "to go to their death." They threw themselves on the rails in front of the trains. The authorities refrained from using force to remove them, the advices say, fearing a mutiny among the soldiers. The men were taken from the cars but later were sent off secretly by night.

BREAK PROMISES AGAIN AND AGAIN

Brewery Magnates Use Every Device to Disconcert Prosecutors of Federal Probe

The Philadelphia North American of March 1 comments editorially on the brewers' activities in the investigation as follows:

"From the beginning the brewers not only interposed the obstructions natural in a determined defense, but they have carried these tactics to an extent which, we think, was never before equaled by a group of men making pretensions to innocence and correct business conduct. Their attitude of evasion and resistance to the demands of the government has been like that which might be adopted by moonshiners or stock-swindling promoters.

"They demanded, first, that the subpoenas be cancelled by the court, on the ground that they violated constitutional rights by imposing an 'unlawful search.' Again and again they obtained delays for the settlement of involved arguments on technicalities. When the presiding judge upheld the subpoenas they appealed to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, but, finally, on Feb. 17, agreed to produce the necessary records.

"This promise was so flagrantly dishonored that the secretary of the national association, who failed to bring books mentioned in a subpoena, was committed to prison for contempt. The brewers have persistently defied the law, the government and the court. When final demand was made for production of the records, the officers of the three associations coolly declared that all minutes, letters, bank passbooks, cashed checks and check stubs dated before January 1, 1916, had been destroyed.

"To all questions going direct to the alleged offenses they returned one stereotyped reply—declining to answer on the ground that to do so might tend to incriminate them.

"It is important to observe that the revelations of lawless and pernicious activity in politics, which have been made in part, despite the frantic efforts of the brewers to prevent the disclosures, affect more than the Pennsylvania associations mentioned. The national organization is involved, and the government officials declare they will show that in national elections the brewing interests have employed a "slush fund" of huge dimensions."

The English government is asking for thousands of women volunteers to take the places of agricultural laborers who are fighting for their country. "The government proposes to allow them to wear a uniform and an armlet to show they have answered their country's call as much as any man who is in uniform or sporting a khaki armlet," says the London Daily Sketch.

RUMMAGE SALES GOOD FOR EASTER

Several Other Hints for Suffrage Leagues Given by New Jersey Auditor

Some hints for money raising to carry on suffrage work are given by Mrs. Arthur Hunter, auditor of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association:

A Rummage Sale in the **week preceding Easter** is a good money-making scheme. Poor folks buy for Easter. Ask to have all clothing washed before it is donated.

In raising money, plan to use the seasons and the activities that are popular at each season. In winter have a Skating Carnival, in spring an Easter Sale, etc. One of the most economical ways to raise money is to use other people's meetings — make the other fellow pay the bills. Get in touch with prominent speakers when they come to town and get them to state publicly that they are on the side of suffrage.

Money can be raised easily in spring time by selling plants, cut flowers, etc. Buy at wholesale.

Charles T. Heaslip, who was publicity manager last year for the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, has taken a corresponding place with the National Woman Suffrage Association at the headquarters in New York.

Because the law of Maine forbids a married woman to teach school, Miss Constance F. Lange of Morrill's Corner concealed the fact that she has been married for the last two years. Now that it is known, she must leave her teaching position.

Actual enfranchisement of the women of Cocoa, Fla., cannot come about until the State Legislature meets in April, 1917. The city council is fully agreed in favoring the measure, but the fact has been satisfactorily established that a city council has no authority to enfranchise citizens; hence, the matter must lie over until the next session of the Legislature, when a petition from Cocoa will be presented. The State suffrage amendment will be voted on again and if that fails, the municipalities in various parts of Florida will ask special enactment.

HOGS WELL CARED FOR ON GULF

It Does Not Pay to Handle Sickly Animals, Southern Farmers Discover—Call Expert

Although many of the Southern manufacturers are strongly opposed to child labor legislation, there appears to be no marked hostility against provisions for the care of hogs. The Louisiana State asylum farm, which raises hogs as a side-issue, sent several carloads of hogs to northern markets in the winter of 1914-15. Many of the animals were diseased, and this fact gave the farm a poor reputation.

The next year the management decided to have all its hogs tested before being placed on sale, and Dr. E. P. Flower, of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, was asked to visit the farm to make an investigation. He tested all the hogs carefully and reports that no trace of tuberculosis or other disease was found.

The Nebraska College of Agriculture in a recent report says: "It is very important that animals should have good ventilation. This is particularly true of hogs. Frequently when the hog shed is closed tightly the hogs will become heated, as well as be obliged to inhale impure air. Such hogs, on being exposed to cold air, are likely to become susceptible to disease, especially pneumonia and so-called hog rheumatism."

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SITUATIONS.

THOUSANDS MEN AND WOMEN WANTED THIS YEAR FOR U. S. Government Jobs. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-124, Rochester, N. Y. (13)

WOMAN LAWYER

CORA A. BENNESON, counsellor-at-law, 3 Phillips Place, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Cam. 5045-J. Member Massachusetts Bar Association. (10)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

SEND THIS POSTCARD cartoon-postcard to voters, "When a Feller Needs a Friend," by Briggs. It gives the boy's plea for votes for mother, 40c a 100. M. E. Patterson, 2017 Pierce Street, Sioux City, Iowa. (11)

The Journal's subscribers are women; many of them in business or professional work whose services should be of value to many other women, also subscribers of the Journal. Last spring the Journal began a classified column under the title SUFFRAGE EXCHANGE. It has already served many suffragists both in the telling of services which they wished to sell and in telling others of services which they might wish to buy. No doubt there are many others who could profit by a like advertising investment. The rate in the Suffrage Exchange is only two cents a word for fifteen words or more.

If you are a business woman, sell real estate or insurance; or are an architect, lawyer, lecturer, reader, etc., perhaps the Suffrage Exchange can help you. I would be glad to advise you. Address **Jno B. Hosmer, advertising manager.**

IOWA WOMEN SHOW .. THEY WANT VOTE

Support for Progressive Measure in Des Moines Suburb Comes Chiefly from Women

A school election in South Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 29, brought out a vote from the women which outnumbered that of the men, and which supported almost unanimously the more progressive issue. The results of the election as given by the Des Moines Register and Leader should be an eye-opener to any who may have thought that Iowa women would not use the ballot:

A $7,000 bond issue to bond the district for a school building was the question before the voters. Statistics show:

That 203 votes were cast.

That 103 women voted.

That 100 men voted.

That the men voted 74 for the issue to 26 against it.

That the women voted 90 for it to 13 against it.

That the issue carried by 164 to 39.

That 35.1 per cent. of the men and but 14.6 of the women tried to stand in the way of better school facilities.

That South Fort Des Moines has an interested feminine population that will use the ballot when they get it.

ABATEMENT LAW ACCOMPLISHES AIM

First Injunction Under Illinois Law Places Resort in Custody of Court

The first permanent injunction to be granted under the new Illinois Injunction and Abatement Law was entered last week in Chicago by Judge Jesse A. Baldwin against the Metz Hotel.

The house is placed in the custody of the court and closed for all purposes for the period of one year, and all the movable property and fixtures will be sold by the sheriff, on the court's order, to satisfy the costs of the proceeding.

AUTHOR SPEAKS ON EQUAL RIGHTS

Housman Says Condition of Women in England Shows that Ballot Is Their Salvation

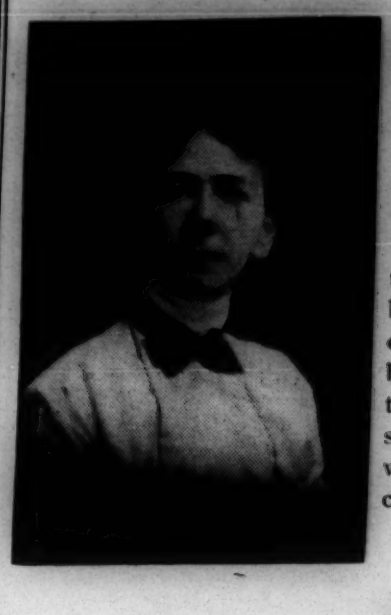
Lawrence Housman, the versatile English playwright, best known to the American public through his play "Prunella," arrived in this country last week to lecture on the drama and woman suffrage. He has never been in this country before.

Mr. Housman said in an interview in the New York Tribune:

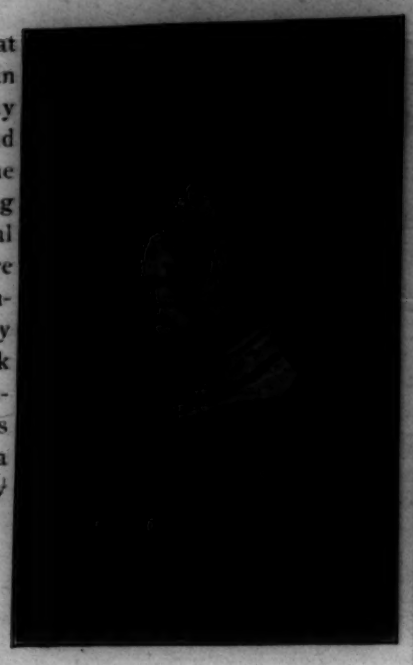
"I am an ardent suffragist and shall give several talks before suffrage gatherings. Conditions which the war has imposed on women in England have made me stronger in my desire to see women sharing equal rights with men. The war has forced women to work alongside of men at occupations that are entirely new to them. They are succeeding splendidly."

The list of alternates from Nevada to the national Republican convention at Chicago in June contains the name of a woman, Mrs. Thomas F. Moran, of Reno.

A BIG LEAGUE IN CHICAGO



MORE Women vote at municipal elections in Chicago than in any other city in the country and probably in the world. One of the great powers among them is the Chicago Political Equality League with more than 2,000 dues-paying members. This league not only does important suffrage work but keeps up a steady educational campaign in civics, holds study sections and keeps a watch on politics and the city council.



Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson (center) is president of the league; Miss Margaret Dobyne (upper left), chairman of the bureau of civics efficiency; Mrs. Harriette Taylor Treadwell (upper right), chairman of the program committee and former president; Mrs. Judith Loewenthal (lower left), chairman of the study section; and Mrs. Maud Cain Taylor (lower right), corresponding secretary.

NEED A WOMAN TO ASSIST GIRLS

President of N. Y. Probation Association Urges Matron in District Attorney's Office

To have a woman officially connected with the District Attorney's office in New York City is the significant recommendation made by Alfred R. Page, president of the New York Probation and Protective Association, in his annual report just made public. The report says:

"We ask that in the organization of the District Attorney's office next year provision be made for this position, and we call upon Judge Swann to appoint an experienced investigator for this work who will assist in every case in which young women are complainants."

The report shows that over 1,000 girls were taken care of during one year, that nearly 2,000 came to the office for employment, and that over 10,000 visits and investigations were made. Of the cases taken under observation by Dr. Frederick Ellis and Dr. Anne L. T. Bingham, 34 per cent. were found to be feeble-minded.

For the physical and mental examinations of these unfortunate girls it is obvious that a woman is needed. That Mr. Page should see this and also recommend that a woman be officially connected with the District Attorney's office, shows how the cause of women is advancing.

GIRLS RATED LOW IN PRIZE AWARDS

Ohio Agriculture Committee Offers $10 to Girls, $25 to Boys, in County Farming Contest

In the State of Ohio, the boys are encouraged to compete, one with the other, in the raising of corn. The State Board of Commerce offers a trip east to the boy in each county who produces the largest yield from an acre of soil. The Board of Agriculture is also interested in the competition.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, speaking through J. R. Clark, manager of the boys' corn department, says:

"The Board of Agriculture will give $25 in each county in the State toward the $50 expense of the trip when some one offers to put up the other $25. The board will also contribute $10 in each county for the girl who wins in the domestic science contest if some one else will give the $40."

It would be interesting to know why the board is willing to contribute $25 for each boy farmer, and yet considers $10 an ample portion for youthful cooks, who happen to be girls. It would also be interesting to know why four Congressmen are willing to pay the expenses of one boy each on the trip and say nothing about the girls.

Miss Agnes Bracken has been appointed town clerk by the village board of Long Beach, Long Island. She is said to be the only woman village clerk in the State of New York.

NEWTON D. BAKER GOOD SUFFRAGIST

Recently Appointed War Secretary Stands for Equal Rights—Member of Men's League

Newton D. Baker, the newly appointed secretary of war, is a suffragist of long standing. He is the youngest member of President Wilson's cabinet.

Mr. Baker is a member of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage of Cleveland, and speaks for suffrage whenever a chance comes up. Mrs. Baker is a staunch suffragist and has taken part in a number of pageants for the cause.

PRESS HAS SEEN WRITING ON WALL

Metropolitan Dailies Urge Senate to Take Immediate Action on Suffrage Amendment

In addition to three hundred editors throughout New York State who are friendly to woman suffrage, at least 14 of the dailies of Greater New York City between Feb. 22 and 26 published editorials urging the Senate to bring the woman suffrage bill out of committee. Almost every editorial was based on the political sagacity of heeding a cause backed by a half million votes. One, at least, of these editorials appeared in a paper which was outspoken against suffrage until the election returns proved its voting strength. This editor saw a great light after 553,348 men voted for equal franchise.

The ballot is an educator, and women will become more practical and more wise in using it.—Edward Howard Griggs.

LAST LAUGHS

At an exhibition of paintings, a lady and her daughter, as reported by the Youth's Companion, took much interest in a picture which represented a soldier with hollow cheeks and staring eyes. It was called "After the Attack of Lützen." "What is 'Lützen,' Mary Anne?" asked Mrs. Crockett in a whisper. Mary Anne admitted that she did not know. "Well, anyway," said Mrs. Crockett, with conviction, "it's a terrible disease. I can see that easy enough without anybody telling me."

H. H. Kohlsaat, the Chicago publisher, registered at the Hotel Cecil in London recently, and was assigned to a room on next to the top floor. The following morning he rang for a bell-boy. When there was no response to the second call he lifted the telephone receiver and waited in vain for "Are you there?" Failing to establish any communication with the office, he dressed and started for the office to register indignation. The elevator wasn't running. He began to walk down. On the fourth landing he met a house maid, and asked in strong Chicago language what was the matter with the hotel.

"Well, sir, you see, sir," came the answer, "the Zeppelins were reported, and we were all ordered to the cellar for safety."

"————!" After which Mr. Kohlsaat said: "Well, I'm on the next to the top floor and I wasn't warned."

"No, sir," was the bland reply, "but you see, sir, you don't come under the Employers' Liability Act, sir."—Boston American.

She was a little girl, and very polite. It was the first time she had been on a visit alone, and she had been carefully instructed how to behave. "If they ask you to dine with them," father had said, "you must say, 'No, thank you; I have already dined.'" It turned out just as father had anticipated. "Come along, Mildred," said her little friend's father. "You must have a bite with us." "No, thank you," said the little girl, with dignity, "I have already bitten."

Teacher: "What is the capital of Albania?"

Pupil (after dramatic pause): "Albany."

After Old Mose had been given a job, says Lippincott's Magazine, the foreman saw him comfortably seated on the sand he was to shovel, directing another dusky laborer. "Why, Mose," he exclaimed, "I did not hire that man. What's he doing here?" "I got him er-doing my wuk, sah," replied Mose. "Who pays him?" "I does, sah; I pays him a dollah a day, sah." "Why, that's all you get, Mose. How do you profit by the transaction?" asked the amazed foreman. "Well," replied Mose, "I gets to boss de job, doan' I?"